The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Getting Down to Work on Louisiana.

The Discussion Fairly Opened—The Commission Holds a Night Session—The Pith of Matt Carpenter's Argument.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—At the meeting of the Electoral Commission to-day Senator Thurman was absent, owing to sickness, and after a delay of fifteen minutes the Senator arrived.

Ten minutes later the argument was begun by Senator McDonald, who supported the objections to the Hayes certificates from Louisiana.

He referred to previous Congressional action and laws to show that the Returning Board had no power to look into irregularities at elections, unless a proper foundation is laid by the statement of supervisors of registration or commissioners of election, or other proper affidavits. In the election of 1872 the vote of Louisiana had been rejected because the Returning Board had not complied with the law, and they now proposed to show that the law had not been complied with in the present case. A popular majority had been returned in one way, and that majority had been reversed by this board through actual fraud. They had thrown aside returns sent them by the proper officers, and had taken the reports of the supervisor of Registration in their place; but even this they did not follow at all times. The people of sixty-nine polls had been disfranchised.

Mr. Thurman asked how many of these returns had been accompanied by protests.

Mr. McDonald replied not one protest had accompanied the returns from these sixty-nine polling places. The two Houses of Congress had already taken steps to inquire into the legality of the election in Louisiana, and he maintained that the Commission, possessing the powers of the two Houses, had a right and it was their duty to consider the information in possession of the two Houses. Their duties were judicial, not merely clerical, and he conjured them to carefully weigh the evidence in possession of the two houses for which they were acting.

Mr. Jenks said they were prepared to show that the Hayes electors were not elected in conformity with law. Would the evidence be accepted? He would show that certificate No. 2 more nearly conformed to the law—that it was lawful in all essential points. Should the clause "The Government shall certify" override constitutional provision as to the mode of the choice, and legislative enactment as to the time of holding the election? If so they would show that fraud was connected with that certificate, and that the Governor who heads the certificate was a party to the fraud. He asserted as facts that the law required the election of electors by the popular vote, and similar votes, and that electors received a majority of from nine to ten thousand votes. He proceeded to review the election in the several parishes taking as a basis of facts the testimony before the House Louisiana Investigation Committee, with the incidental claim that this testimony was proper evidence to be considered by the Commission. He claimed that the supervisors of elections had thrown out large numbers of votes without any warrant or authority going over the returns parish by parish. He asserted in each case evidences of fraud and irregularity, declaring his readiness to show the same by evidence now in possession of the House, and constructively before the Commission. They were further prepared to show that Anderson and Brewster were ineligible, the former holding a position as Commissioner, appointed by the Circuit Court, and Brewster a Surveyor of a Land District. He maintained that the cause of the Constitution extended not only to an officer but to an act. They would further prove that no law for the election of Louisiana, which prohibits any person from holding two offices, three others were disqualified, viz., Jeffreds, Marks and Burch, who were respectively Supervisor of Election, District Attorney and State Senator at the time of the election. They were, he said, further prepared to show that it was determined before the result was known, that if it was necessary, to affect the result, the Returning Board was prepared to give the State to Hayes regardless of for whom the votes had been cast. In concession he asked that the moral light of the universe might be allowed to shine upon this transaction and the nation be free from the vile act of this Returning Board.

Mr. Hurlbut said the Commission, he apprehended, stood in the composition of a committee appointed by the two Houses, for its convenience, to perform certain duties, and that their jurisdiction was defined by certain well established laws. He maintained that there could be no question of fact that Wm. P. Kellogg was the Governor of the State of the wretched State of Louisiana. He had been elected by the votes of the people, returned by the proper officers of the State, and regularly inducted into office. When the rebellion by McEnery had overthrown the legal Government the President had used the power of the United States to put down the rebellion and restore this Government, and the Senate had recognized and approved this action of the President. The House of Representatives had also adopted a resolution, by a vote of 181 to 91, declaring that Kellogg should be recognized as Governor of the State of Louisiana to the end of his term of office. The Legislature of Louisiana had also agreed that the term of office of Kellogg should not be interfered with during the term for which he was elected, and until his successor had been qualified. If it be true that Kellogg was Governor on the 6th of November, it was manifestly true that McEnery was not. He had of his own will retired from the contest in 1874, and had not attempted to discharge any of the duties of that office up to this time. The certificates given by him were irregular from necessity, for he had not an office where the returns could be made, and he had no Secretary of State to give the certificate his signature.

Mr. Hurlbut argued at length against the admission of evidence and going behind the face of the returns. He declared that the Commission was a legal body, and its decision final. The Supreme Court of the State itself, as regards its own legal election, has decided that the returns made by this board, and required by law to be filed with the Secretary of State, and also required to be promulgated by publication in the papers, are the evidence on which the Governor gives the commission to all officers in the State, and that those returns and declarations are *prima facie* evidence which can only be gone behind in a judicial trial. This Commission is not sitting, nor can it sit, as a judicial tribunal to try which of the two gentlemen named for President has actually been elected.

Senator Howe then addressed the Commission in behalf of the Republican objectors. He said we object that you shall not count votes tendered by McEnery. This assertion, first, because we have no evidence that they were directed by the Legislature of Louisiana to vote for President, and you ought to have such evidence before you before counting them. No man can have his vote as an elector counted for President and Vice President unless he has right so to vote in pursuance of the Governor of the State. John McEnery was not in November last, and never was Governor of Louisiana. So many of you as occupy seats there know who have been the Senators have affixed seen the signature of McEnery attached to credentials of somebody aspiring to recognition and knocking for admission into the Senate, but you have never opened your doors to any such demand, and so many of you as belong to the other House have seen the same name appended to the credential of those who asked to be admitted to the deliberations of that body, but you have uniformly turned them away and said, "We do not know you, John McEnery, we do not know you in the character of Governor." I do not know that he has ever appeared before the supreme Court, but another man has appeared before that court and has been impleaded before it as Governor of Louisiana, and the court's judgment has been given in that court, upon the issue there confirmed, so that you have in all your several capacities been called upon directly to pass judgment upon this pretense, and have all given judgment against it. For four years past Wm. Pitt Kellogg has presided over the the State of Louisiana, and has been recognized as as its lawful Governor. He has been officially addressed as such. He is the man who has signed the enactments of the Legislature, or has refused to sign them, and performed all other functions pertaining to his office. In connection with the Senate and the Commission to listen to the lawful voice of Louisiana as to the lawful voice of any other State, and give weight to it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's argument Judge Campbell informed the Commission that Messrs. Carpenter, Trumbull and himself would appear as counsel for the Democratic side.

Mr. Evarts announced that Messrs. Stoughton, Southmayd and himself would appear for the Republicans.

Mr. Campbell requested six hours' argument for each side.

Mr. Garfield moved to make the time four hours.

The Commission then took a recess.

On reassembling the Commission announced that four hours and a half would be allowed to each side for their arguments, and that the Commission would commence hearing at 8 o'clock and sit until 10 o'clock this evening.

When the Commission again assembled at 8 o'clock ex-Senator Matt. Carpenter rose and said: "If the court please, to relieve some little anxiety that exists in some parts of the country, let me accept any moment for which I may whom I appear here. I desire to say in the first place that I do not appear for Samuel T. Tilden. He is a gentleman whose acquaintance I have not the honor with whom I have no sympathy—against whom I voted on the 7th of November last—and if this tribunal could order a new trial I should vote against him again, believing, as I do, that the accession of the Democratic party to power in this country to-day would be the greatest calamity that could befall the people except one, and that one great calamity would be to keep him out by fraud and falsehood." Mr. Carpenter said he appeared for 10,000 legal voters of Louisiana, who had been disfranchised by four villains whose official title is the "returning Board of Louisiana," and continued as follows: Upon the very basis of the record creating this tribunal your decisions are to be reported to both Houses of Congress, and the two Houses of Congress may set them aside. That is the end and then of saying that this tribunal is exercising judicial power, or that whether you decide that the vote shall be counted for Hayes or Tilden two. It does not. It cannot. In no possible aspect of the case can it be maintained that this tribunal is anything on earth but a legislative committee of investigation.

At this point Justice Bradley interrupted—I don't think there is a difference of opinion on that subject. It is the universal theory, so far as I am informed, that the powers of the Commission extend so far only as the powers of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Carpenter—In other words, then, it it agreed on all hands that the powers of this Commission are political powers—are legislative powers delegated by the two Houses of Congress. Your honors would have relieved yourselves of the infliction of the last twenty minutes if you had announced it earlier.

Commissioner Hoar—I did not understand that Judge Bradley had announced the proposition that you have just stated.

Mr. Carpenter—The proposition is to my mind self-evident and so fortified by the Constitution that I will stop on the mere suggestion that Judge Bradley has made on the subject.

Judge Bradley intimated that counsel had drawn his own inferences.

Mr. Carpenter then quoted the language of the act creating the Commission, and contended that it is the duty of the tribunal not to ascertain what appears to be the case, but who have been duly appointed. He quoted various authorities to show that the writ of *quo warranto* was not a criminal proceeding, although it is in form, but it is in substance a civil one. Concluding his argument, he said: Another question, I think, is one of considerable difficulty, and that is, what the statute law of Louisiana was on the 7th of November last. The question is: On the 1st of April, when the Revised Statutes took effect, did they repeal all interior conflicting statutes, or was this act of 1870 saved from repeal by the act of February 28th? That is the question. Let me, in the first place, proceed upon the theory that the State on April 1 did repeal the election law of 1870, and then I will proceed on the theory that it did not come out just as satisfactory in one way as it did in the other. It is a remarkable case I know, but it happens to be so now if the act of 1868 was in force at the last election, it is not pretended that there has ever been any canvass of the vote of that election according to the statute. There is no pretense if they acted on the theory that the other law was in force, so that if your Honors shall ho d that the act of 1868 was in force because embodied in the revision taking effect April 1st, and therefore not repealing the former act of March 16th, then this case to-night is precisely in the attitude it was four years ago. At that time there came up from Louisiana a regular certificate of its Governor that so many persons had has been duly appointed electors of the State, but the Senate, going upon the theory which I maintain is the true and proper one, raised a committee in advance to examine into the facts about the election of that college. They sent for witnesses and brought them here in large numbers and made an examination, and the committee reported on the subject, not expressing an opinion whether they should or not be excluded, but stating the facts that there had never been a canvass of those votes by any persons authorized to canvass them, and submitted the question to the two Houses whether the vote should be counted or not. The two Houses, acting each for itself decided they should be excluded. Now I ask this Commission whether it will do to decide that Congress violated its constitutional duty or usurped power in holding that that vote should not be counted four years ago? That must be the conclusion that you are to hold, for you cannot go back of the Governor's certificate. When we come to the repeal of the act of 1870 the question may be raised whether the repealing law revived the original law, but in that State that fact is forbidden by the Constitution, so that the subsequent repeal of the act of 1870 would not revive the act of 1868. The act of 1868 is lost unless it is continued in force by the revision. If the revised statutes continued in force then the provisions of the act of 1870 did contain provisions in regard to electors. The act of 1872 did not, except to fix a date which was wholly unnecessary, congress having determined that, now then I maintain (and here cross the path of some of the other counsel far more distinguished) that the electors are not State officers. They are, therefore, not excluded in these general provisions of this act of 1872. Another point I regard as entirely conclusive in regard to the action of this returning board, in excluding voters. When the Constitution of the United States says that the electors shall be appointed in such manner as the Legislature of the State may direct, it speaks, of course, of an American State, a State of this Union with a republican form of government. Congress could to-morrow take up the Constitution of Massachusetts and inspect it, and finding it was not republican, reorganize that State, and when the Constitution says the State, in such manner as its legal Legislature shall prescribe, shall appoint electors, it refers, of course, to that form of government which the Legislature has restricted by its own Constitution. It does not mean some Hottentot community. It means one of our States, so I maintain, that if the manner prescribed by the state of Louisiana for appointing electors is in violation of the Constitution of that State, then it is not a compliance with the Constitution of the United States. I claim that if I can show that the election law is clearly in violation of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, it is equally in violation of the Constitution of the United States. I am now proceeding to treat the act of 1872 as though it applied to the election of electors. This act creates a canvassing board, to be appointed by the Senate, and so far as anybody knows, they hold their offices during their natural lives. As vacancies occur, they have a right to fill them. They are a close corporation, and as much more potent than the people of that state (if this law is constitutional) as the the Government of the United States is more potent than the Government of that State.

Mr. Carpenter then recited the provisions of the act and enumerated the duties devolving upon the Board of Commissioners. At this point he complained of feeling unwell from the close atmosphere of the court room, which, at some time previously had been rendered very disagreeable by the smoke of candles with which alone it was lighted, and the Commission thereupon shortly before 7 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow at 11.

FOREIGN POINTS.

ENGLAND.

The Extradition Controversy With America.

LONDON, February 13.—In the House of Lords Lord Derby gave the details regarding the extradition controversy. He said the difficulty arose because America intimated that she would try Lawrence, who was extradited for another offense than the one named under the treaty, if the first failed. America communicated in August that she never intended to try Lawrence for the second offense. The British Government therefore, while maintaining the extradition adopted, felt that there was no reason for longer suspending the operation of the treaty. The surrender of Brent, the Louisville forger, was unconditional, because the conditions were not required. The arrangements continuing as before. Negotiations are now pending for a new treaty.

THE numbers receiving relief have further decreased to 40,000 in Madras and 25,000 in Bombay.

CAPTAIN GENERAL CAMPAS telegraphs to Madrid that he will have the Cuban insurrection suppressed by May.

THE Pope is reported as displeased at the reply of the Cardinals concerning the resumption of the Vatican Council.

WHEN the Clerical Abuses law is promulgated the Pope will issue a brief to the Italian Bishops and clergy expressing his disapproval of the measure.

THE uneasiness on the Stock Exchange and Paris bourse is intensified by rumors that Russia will precipitate a conflict. Negotiations with Montenegro is suspended.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Items of Interest From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1877.

General Sherman and Secretary Cameron have gone to New York and will be absent until Saturday.

Watts' Returns.

Mr. Watts, the alleged ineligible elector from Oregon, has returned to this city from the West. In view of the objections being raised to the counting of the vote of Oregon as cast by the Republican electors. He will remain here for the purpose of giving testimony before the Electoral Commission when the Oregon case shall come before that body.

A Lucky Confirmation.

The Senate to-day confirmed Levi P. Luckey as Secretary of the Territory of Utah. J. R. G. Pitkin was also confirmed as U. S. Marshal of Louisiana.

After Them.

A New York Claim Agent and a clerk in First Auditor's Department will be arrested to-morrow for conspiring together and robbing the Government of $50,000.

Admiral Goldsborough Ill.

Rear Admiral Goldsborough is seriously ill of typhoid malaria.

A LITTLE SPEECH BY HAYES.

The Governor Makes Some Very Sensible Remarks in Reference to the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Governor Hayes presided to-night at the twelfth annual anniversary of the Childrens' Home of this city, and made a brief but earnest appeal to those present to subscribe to the fund of $50,000 to place the institution upon a firm foundation. He stated the object of the Childrens' Home, and said he had nothing to add to it except to commend it as altogether worthy of the confidence and encouragement of every Christain man and woman. He would however, offer a suggestion. Many of the best minds in the country are engaged in devising the best means to reform criminals, remedy pauperism, and get rid of tramps. The children's home goes to the fountain head of these evils, for it must be clear that the tramp, the pauper and the criminal of to-day was fifteen years or so ago a homeless child. So the objects of this home being well carried out must go a great way to reform these evils alluded to. After reading the annual report about $25,000 was subscribed by those present to establish the Home.

The Mardi Grass Festivals.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The Mardi Grass festival here was a grand success. The procession was several miles long, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, lining the streets. Good order everywhere prevailed. It was one of the most comic that has ever been seen here.

Similar demonstrations were held at Galveston, Little Rock, Memphis, Vicksburg and in all the principal cities of the South.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Law Makers Indulge in Much Debate.

The Oregon Case Before the Senate—Mr. Mitchell Makes Some Pointed Remarks—The Democrats Offer a Thin Excuse for their Monetory Transactions.

THE FLORIDA CASE BEFORE THE HOUSE.

A Very Lively Discussion—A Republican Member Creates a Sensation—The Democrats Take him Kindly to Their Hearts.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1877.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate, by a vote of 35 yeas and 14 nays, laid aside the unfinished business to consider Mr. Mitchell's resolution authorizing an attachment to be issued against Jourdan, the cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, who would not produce the accounts of Tilden, Hewitt and Pelton.

Previous to considering the resolution the following business was disposed of:

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General in answer to the resolution of Mr. Bayard, adopted some weeks ago, calling for full information in regard to the number of deputy U. S. Marshals employed on November 7, 1876, the day of the Presidential election. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a joint resolution of the Illinois Legislature in favor of an amendment to the patent laws so as to secure to inventors adequate compensation for the use of their inventions. Referred.

South Carolina's Senator.

Mr. PATTERSON presented the credentials of David T. Corbin, claiming to have been elected U. S. Senator from the State of South Carolina for six years, from March 4, 1877. The credentials were signed by D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina, and after being read were placed on file—no objection being made thereto.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY presented the resolutions of the Detroit Board of Trade in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt law. Referred.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the proposed amendment to the rules recently submitted by Mr. Boutwell, providing that during the session of the Electoral Commission, each calendar day, when legislative business shall have been transacted, shall be treated as such, and the journals of the two Houses of Congress kept and dated, Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON, from the conference committee on the bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in Kansas, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. HARVEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and repeal the first five sections of the act of July 25, 1866, granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to Red River Passe.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on Rules, reported an amendment to the rules so as to provide that the appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and all amendments thereto, shall be referred by the Committee on Commerce to the Secretary of War, who shall make inquiry and report upon the extent, expediency of, and necessity for, the proposed improvement, and such report shall be made a part of the report of the committee of the Senate. Ordered printed.

Mr. SARGENT submitted a resolution calling upon the President to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, a report of the appointment Clerks in the Department of State from 1789 to 1876, and also the expenditures on account of foreign intercourse during the same period. Agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses necessarily incurred by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in making investigations as to the election of Senators of the United States, under the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, adopted December 5th. Ordered printed.

The Oregon Case.

Mr. MITHELL then called up his resolution.

Mr. MITCHELL referred to the testimony in the case of the Oregon electors, and argued that $15,380 was placed to the credit of the Democratic leaders in Oregon to be used in connection with the controversy going on between Watts, the Republican elector, and Cronin, the Democratic elector. The money put up in Oregon came directly from the head of the great Democratic party in New York. Mr. Tilden, who was one of the directors of the Third National Bank of New York, and the testimony would show that this whole conspiracy in regard to the electoral vote of Oregon originated in the very headquarters, in counties containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. LONG—An act to prevent sales of merchandise, real estate, stocks, etc., at public auction except by licensed auctioneers. The bill fixes a license fee for auctioneers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city and stops Peter Funk establishments; authorizing County Commissioners to make appropriations to ingitable institutions; prohibiting any person being employed as a teacher within a school district where the parent of such person holds the office of school director; conferring upon County Commissioners authority to publish advertisements in such papers as they may select; repealing an act incorporating the Ancient Order of Hibernians; requiring the construction of boundary fences; supplementary and declaratory to the improvement of creeks and rivulets; regulating the nominations for State and county officers by political parties and organizations.

The following bills passed finally on third reading: An act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to provide by rule the number of days within which defendants shall be commanded to appear after service writs, summons in personal action, writs *scire facias* and providing how judgment may be taken in default of appearance. Act giving priority in trial to all claims for wages of manual labor in courts. Act providing for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania. Pending the consideration of this bill the House adjourned until the afternoon.

Mine Ventilation.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the ventilation of the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, which passed by the following vote: Yeas 119, nays 81. The Allegheny county members voted solid for its passage, excepting Messrs. Magill and Stone who were absent.

The following were passed finally: An act amending an act further prescribing and regulating the powers and duties of viewers in boroughs; relating to execution trusts by corporations.

The act relating to judgments and stay executions was defeated by the following vote: Yeas, 79; nays, 93. The bill was then reconsidered and finally voted down, which absolutely kills it for the present session.

The House then took up on second reading bill No. 12, known as an act consolidating existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes in county, borough and township and fixing rates and levies.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House adjourned.

Up to to-night the Senate has passed finally forty-two and the House seventeen bills. K.

The Departed Chieftain.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The funeral of John O'Mahoney, the late Fenian Chieftain, took place to-day and was a very imposing affair. After the mass of requiem in the St. Francis Xavier Church the remains were taken to the steamer Dakota, escorted by the Irish societies of this and neighboring cities. The church and streets through which the procession moved were crowded with spectators.

Calling Tilden to Account

NEW YORK, February 13.—The trial of the suit of Henry H. Boady against Samuel J. Tilden was begun this morning. The plaintiff sues for a copartnership accounting on the pool in railroad stock in 1864, and for $26,000 which it is alleged defendant was overpaid under a misapprehension as to the profits.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ATLANTA, February 13.—The House passed a bill to fund railroad bonds endorsed by the State.

LITTLE ROCK, February 13.—A fire at Dardanelle yesterday morning destroyed property valued at $70,000.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The Northwestern Dairymen Association convened here to day. The reports show that the business has been unprecedentedly good, hard times not having affected it.

TRENTON, N. J., February 13.—Application will be made to-morrow morning for the appointment of Receiver for the New Jersey Central Railroad. Benjamin Williamson is most likely to be appointed Receiver.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—A fire this evening damaged the Ashbury colored Methodist church to the extent of $10,000. No insurance. The church was one of the oldest of the colored people in this State. Three firemen were severely hurt in endeavoring to escape from burning to death.

BOSTON, February 13.—The engineers on the Boston & Maine Railroad have struck for higher wages. They threaten to stop every road running out of Boston if the employes assist the Boston & Maine Company. They use every means to buy off new men and succeed, in some cases paying as high as $5.00.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The general freight agents of the eastern trunk lines have raised the freight rates on freight through from Chicago to European ports five cents. The rates are on a basis of wheat to Liverpool, 52; corn, 53; provisions, forty cents per hundred pounds; corn, $1.24 per barrel. These rates are only temporary and after this week will be reduced by the New York meeting.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Mrs. Nellie Whistler, acting Postmistress at North Liberty, Adams county, Ohio, and Calvin Rhine, a school teacher, with whom she eloped from that place on Friday last, were arrested here last evening, charged with abstracting valuable letters from the mails. Mrs. Whistler was a grass widow, and had entire charge of the mails at North Liberty, the Postmaster being old and rather incapacitated for the duties of the position.

THE COURT RECORD.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STEERETT AND COLLIER.

Trauerman vs. The Brewer's Insurance Company; previously reported. On trial.

Edmondson vs. Penney; previously reported. Verdict for defendant.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. O. Long, J. M. Mays and Saml. Scott appointed auditors.

Campbell vs. Erdner, action on account. on trial.

In the matter of John J. Addair the jury found that he was a lunatic.

Park Saving Bank vs. Burchfield et al., jaror withdrawn and case continued.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Trauerman vs. National Insurance Company.

Sane vs. Humboldt Insurance Company.

Hanse vs. Peninsula Insurance Company.

Maley vs. Castle Shannon R. R. Co.

Biggert, administrator, vs. city of Pittsburgh.

Vick et al. vs. Hildise Bund.

Atkinson vs. Tomlinson.

Jones vs. Point Bridge Co.

Ihmsen vs. Ledlie.

Griffin et ux. vs. Butler.

Gatz vs. Seigmund.

William vs. Johnston.

Peoples' Fire Ins. Co. vs. Barum.

Shockline vs. Brockan.

Reed et al. vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.

Meyer vs. Murray et al.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Billeb vs. Castle Shannon R. R. Co., previously reported. On trial.

Pinger vs. Williams. Motion and reasons for new trial, exparte plaintiff.

Walker vs. Anderson, et al.; action in ejectment. On trial.

Duncan vs. Ralya & Robinson. Motion and reasons for new trial, exparte plaintiff.

William A Stone, Esq, on motion of S. A. McClung was admitted to practice in this court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO MORROW.

Vandergrift et al., vs. Lightbill's heirs.

Hare, Sheriff, vs. Darlington.

Martin, widow, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Point Bridge Co. vs. Shay.

Schultz vs. Beltzhoover.

Robinson vs. Smith.

Barnett vs. Noble.

Dawson vs. Lambie.

Lemmon vs. McFadden et al.

Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank vs. Sumner.

Marshall, guardian, vs. Marshall.

Sirouse vs, Moorhead, Adams & Co.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Philip Rosenthal, indicted for violation of the livery act. Verdict of not guilty, but pay half the costs and the prosecutor, John McNulty, pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Kelly, indicted for perjury. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. John Elder, indicted for manslaughter for killing Elizabeth Brown. The defendant resides in the country, and was driving a wagon loaded with manure from Penn Street, Sharpsburg, following a street car, when the deceased attempted to cross the street between the wagon and the car, was knocked down and the wagon ran over her, inflicting injuries from which she died a few days afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

George Hurtle, Wm. Thompson,
L. S. Hubbs, Reuben Rogers,
M. Krall, R. W. Bensonsser,
P. Dougherty, Joseph Fleming,
M. Koch, H. J. McGivern,
J. E. Lettie (2), John Schulz,
J. Ratterman, F. Morvach,
J. Kemp, H. C. Kleinmeyer,
H. A. Hibbon, W. Carmichael,
W. Armstrong, Porter Ramsey,
Dan'l Jackson et al. W. Thomas.

Legal Notes.

W. A. STONE, Esq., of Wellsboro, Tioga county, was yesterday admitted to practice in the courts of this county, on motion of S. A. McClung, Esq.

A NEW Bible was presented to the county yesterday by the Young Men's Bible society, for use in the Criminal Court. The old Book was in a very dilapidated condition, yet the county would not purchase a new one.

SUIT was entered in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday by Dr. W. W. Cole, of Allegheny, to recover a bill for professional services of $510, with interest since May 22d, 1876. The services were rendered to small-pox patients in the Work House.

Dr. W. J. GILMORE and Alderman McMasters were admitted to bail and released from jail yesterday, John H. Hare and James S. Murray being security for the appearance of the former and Peter O'Neill, James Lytle and J. D. Patterson for the latter.

JOHN GREEN entered suit in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday against Emanuel Bruner, to recover damages for malicious prosecution. He alleges that the defendant caused his arrest on a charge of having stolen two watches, a chain and some coin, and that at the hearing before Mayor Phillips he was discharged. Green claims to have been greatly injured in reputation, etc., and demands five thousand dollars damages. Summons issued.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Meeting of the Central Board Last Night—Closing Up the Past Year's Business, and Organization for the Ensuing Year—Mr. McEwen Elected President.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting last evening. Mr. Craig was called to preside in the absence of President Nobbs.

The meeting was for the purpose of setting up the final business of the closing fiscal year and to organize the new board for the ensuing year. The old board met first. A large number of communications were read from various sub-districts protesting against the act of Assembly reducing the number of pupils, and placing in their stead ten supervisors for the city schools, but advocating the reduction of the salaries of teachers of the High School and city principals, where the efficiency of the schools is not impaired.

Dr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported for January as follows: Enrollment in all classes combined—males, 253; females, 260; total, 513. Since the last meeting eleven candidates have been examined for admission, and those holding card numbers 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400 and 401 are recommended for admission. Acknowledgments are made for sundry donations to the cabinet af the High School. Received, and those holding the enumerated numbers admitted.

Secretary Kelow reported that warrants to the following amounts had been drawn since the last meeting: Salaries, $30,180.01; bills, $1,310.80; total, $31,491.50. Received and filed.

City Superindendent Luckey made the following report for January: Day schools—Teachers employed—males 57, females 378, total 435. Enrollment of pupils—Males 9,074, females 8,540; total 17,614; average attendance 14,625. Evening school—Teachers—Males 28, females 25, total, 53. Enrollment of pupils—Regular schools—Males 1,376, females 230, total, 1,606. Mechanical schools—Males 133, females 5, total 138; grand total—Males 1,509, females 235, total 1,744. Number of new scholars admitted 395, number of corporal punishments inflicted 369. Decrease over last month's enrollment 327. The increase over January 1876 was 195. Received and filed.

The Finance Committee reported a balance of $67,265.11 in the treasury, February 13th, 1877.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported that an additional primary teacher had been allowed the Humboldt district. Approved.

Bills amounting to $251.71 were ordered to be paid.

The old Board then adjourned *sine die*, after a speech of farewell from the *pro tem.* chairman Mr. T. J. Craig.

NEW BOARD.

The Board then organized for the ensuing year. Mr. John Wilson was called to temporarily preside, and Mr. McKain was elected Secretary *pro tem.* The credentials of the following new members were read: James McEwen, Eleventh ward, W. Holmes, Fourteenth ward; W. J. Fenneny, Sixteenth ward, Themas Dennelly, Eighteenth ward, T. C. Lazear, Nineteenth ward, Geo. T. Oliver, Twenty-third ward, W. C. Aughenbaugh, Twenty-eighth ward, Charles Havis, Thirty-fifth ward, Charles B. Strain, Fifth ward. They were all approved and the persons named admitted to seats. (One-third of the members of the Central Board go out of office each year.)

Mr. James M. McEwen was unanimously elected permanent President and Mr. Chas. A. Kehew unanimously elected permanent Secretary. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $1,800, the same as it has been heretofore.

The communications presented at the early part of the old Board's session relative to acts of assembly were then taken up. A lengthy discussion took place on the matter, some wanting to refer it to the Legislative Committee of the Board, who are to report to the Board at its meeting in March, and others thinking by that time the Legislature might have it passed.

Mr. Taylor moved to ask the Legislature to suspend all action on bills relative to Pittsburgh schools until this Board acts on them. Lost.

Mr. Buckley presented a resolution requesting our representatives at Harrisburg to oppose *all* acts or bills now pending in the Legislature relative to school matters of cities of the second class unless approved by the Central Board of Education. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Fennerty it was decided to hold a special meeting on Thursday, the 22d inst., to hear and approve the appointment of the regular committees.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

····The night express on the Pittsburgh division of the B. & O. railroad has been discontinued.

····At the temperance meeting in Library Hall, this evening, the admission will be only ten cents.

····The body of Patrick Duffey, who was drowned in the Ohio river, near Brunot's island, on Monday afternoon, has not yet been recovered.

····While it was warm in one way in Lafayette Hall, yesterday, it was cool in another. People had to keep on their overcoats and mufflers.

····The Democratic delegates meet tonight in the Select Council chamber Municipal Hall, to nominate their candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

····It is stated that twenty-seven acres of land have been purchased at Sharpsburg for the purpose of erecting an immense refinery in opposition to the Standard Oil Company.

····The regular monthly meeting of the Humane Society will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Society's rooms, No. 298 Penn avenue. A general attendance of members and friends is requested.

····On Monday evening the Crawford House at Emlenton, Venango county, and adjoining buildings, belonging to W. B. Walthour and Mr. Bradley, were destroyed by fire. The total loss is about $20,000.

····Mr. Devore, the undertaker, will embalm the body of Green and keep it until a convenient opportunity is found for Mr. Spencer to have it buried quietly. The body of Mrs. Grinder, after being embalmed, lay in Devore's undertaking rooms for seven and a half years.

····Dr. Hitchcock, Rector of Trinity church, has issued a circular calling the attention of his parishoners to the fact that the season of Lent calls them to renewed earnestness in Christian life, and that it is peculiarly a time for self-examination, prayer and fasting.

····The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils met last evening and ordered the resolution authorizing the contract for a new engine house for the Second ward to be printed. The petition for roofing the inner portion of the Market House was laid over until the next meeting.

····Seven tramps were arrested near Johnstown the other day on suspicion of having attempted, on Saturday evening, to wreck the Philadelphia express train, near Snag hollow, four miles from Johnstown, by plugging the switch frogs with wedges of wood and iron. Their names are Wm. Himes, Chas. Clark, Samuel Brown, Wm. Robert, Chas. Briggs, James Dolan and Michael McDade. They were all committed for trial.

····Dr. J. W. Gilmore, for whose arrest the Coroner issued his warrant Monday night, was arrested by the police at his residence in Bridgeville early yesterday morning, brought to the city and committed to jail. The Doctor informed the officers that their trip was unnecessary as he would have come to the city on the first train. He positively denies any knowledge of the crime charged against him, and says he never saw the woman to know her. He says, further, that he has no office in this city but makes his headquarters at a drug store on Wylie avenue. He was in jail but a few hours, both he and the Alderman entering bail in the sum of $5,000 for trial, as stated elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

····Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, formerly of this city, is booked as a candidate for State Librarian.

Money can be saved by buying your flour, groceries, roast coffee, &c., at the Checkered Front.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEAT

CONTINUES

High and Firm.

Difficult to Obtain

Any quantity of good Wheat.

Plenty of soft and inferior Wheat which will not make Flour suitable for this market.

SEE BRANDS OF FLOUR.

GOLDEN FLEECE,
WHITE RIVER,
EMERALD,
HIGH GRADE,
ERIN'S CHOICE,
BUCKEYE,
LILLY MILLS,
MINNESOTAS.

Flour yet selling at last week's prices.

Would advise customers to send in their orders.

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1877.

SPRING OPENING

OF

BLACK SILKS.

We offer for sale this season one of the best makes of Black Silks shown in this market, having no superior for color, finish and texture, and goods that we guarantee to wear and give satisfaction.

ALSO,

Black Cashmeres!

Of a very Superior make, fine, soft, smooth and elegant goods. Colors—Blue, Black and Jet Black. We have made special arrangements with manufacturers' agents, and will sell at very low prices. Prices at all times the lowest. Samples sent on application.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

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RITER & CONLEY,

55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers and Builders of
Iron Mill Buildings,
ROOF FRAMES,
Bridges, Boilers,
OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES
And all kinds of
HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
COPPER WORK.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199
PENN AVE.

Old Prices Re-established
FOR THIS SEASON.

ALL BLACK SILKS

NOW OFFERED AT THE
Extremely Low Prices
Ruling previous to the advance made last fall.

Black Dress Silks

in only reliable brands, ranging from $1.15 per yard up.

Black Brocade Silks,
Colored Brocade Silks,
Brocade Velvets,

ALL EXTRA BARGAINS

A LOT OF
Black and White and Colored Stripe
AND
CHECK SILKS.
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

Black and White Stripe and Check Silks at 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35 per yard.

Plain Colored Dress Silks,

New Spring Shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Prune, Seal Brown and Slate, at $1.25 per yard.

Party Silks!

Newest tints, Blue, Pink, Green, Cream, Pearl and

DAILY GAZETTE

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103¾.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 105¼.

PRESIDENT LERDO, of the Mexican Republic, with General ESCOBEDO and other distinguished gentlemen, is at the Windsor Hotel, New York. He speaks hopefully of his return to Mexico, and of his accession to power, through a revulsion of feeling against the dictatorship of DIAZ.

THE House at Harrisburg passed resolutions censuring the Democratic House of Congress for its brutality toward the citizens of Louisiana held as prisoners in its dungeon. The Democrats attempted to fillibuster, but Mr. LONG closed an engetic and effective speech by moving the previous question, which put the resolution promptly on its passage.

LENT begins to-day, and will continue for six weeks. Among the regulations included in the system is that of abstaining from all forms of festivity, and to not attend theatres, balls or concerts, and to postpone weddings. The authority for the observance of Lent is a matter that is in dispute, but its acceptance is becoming more general from year to year. Where the requirements of Lent are intelligently observed there can be no doubt of its beneficial influence on health.

POOR HEWITT! He has been berated and snubbed in his own house, and at his own table. The rasped and unhappy Democracy charge the Electoral Commission on him, and the manner in which the Florida case was managed, as well, and hence he is out of favor. They have more faith in the immaculate FIELD, who has no conscientious scruples to prevent his taking short cuts, and doing strange things. All this is popular, just now, in view of the fact that an honest decision cannot be made in the Democratic interest. But HEWITT,—alas, his glory has departed.

THE question of retrenchment is agitating the officials of New York, and several meetings have been held with about the same result that attends such meetings here. That is, there is a great deal of talk, with nothing definite as to plans, and hence no results. JOHN MORRISEY was present, and summed up the entire result by saying, "I have been sitting here for some time, and I have been listening. I have heard the head of every department tell his story, and they all think we can't get along without them." This is the pith of the difficulty—the officeholders all want to stay at old prices.

THERE are graduates and friends of Princeton College, New Jersey, hereabouts, and all such will be interested to know that a reorganization of the Board of Trustees, and an increase of the faculty of that time-honored institution has taken place. WILLIAM LIBBY, of the firm of A. T. STEWART & Co., and CHARLES ELMER have been elected Trustees, while Professor CHARLES A. YOUNG succeeds Professor ALEXANDER in the chair of Astronomy, the latter being retired on a handsome pension. Professor S. S. ORRIS will fill the new adjunct professorship of Greek, and Professor A. G. ROCKWOOD the chair of Mathematics. The new Professors are distinguished men.

THE case of abortion, as developed by the evidence before the Coroner's jury, resulting in the death of Miss KAVANAUGH, starts the question whether this crime is of general practice in this city. Judging from the evidence, the young girl was taken to a house accustomed to receiving doubtful cases of sickness, but it does not appear that she was operated on there. It may be well for the detectives to search out the place, and ferret out the mystery that still lingers around this dark transaction. If the business of procuring abortions and of running lying-in hospitals is practiced in this city, it is time the authorities were alive to the fact, and the most strenuous measures employed to suppress it.

PHILADELPHIA is in the full tide of a prosperous local canvass. STOKELY is a candidate for re-election as Mayor, and has a good record at his back. CAVEN is a sort of citizens' candidate with Democratic backing, and has a fair record as a member of Council. Both are marshaling their friends, and meetings and oratory are the order of the evenings, just now. The contest seems closely balanced, and the outcome is involved in doubt. Still, from appearances, we would say STOKELY will pull through. He has energy, executive ability, and the machinery of the city government on his side. This is a very decided leverage; and yet, Philadelphia, last fall, illustrated the fact that she can act very independently, when occasion may require.

THE formal installation of Lord BEACONSFIELD into his new titles and dignities constituted one of those stately pageants not frequent in England, and that remind of the stately days of form and ceremony, now largely passed. Many features of the ceremony seemed stiff, and trifling, and yet the greatest significance is attached to them in that country. He has held familiar relations so long with the titled and great of England, being their political leader, these many years, and having in his power the creation of peers, that he probably did not feel himself out of place among his titled associates. He is reported to have conducted himself with easy dignity, and to have received the courtesies and honors of the occasion as a matter of course; and well he might, for he has gained his place by his own efforts.

THE *Post*, in its outside double-leaded editorial on the count of the Florida vote, is simply maudlin. To accuse gentlemen of character of favoring fraud, is rather steep, even for a Democratic journal of small pretensions. The Electoral Commission established a rule so manifestly just that even the better class of Democrats and papers accepted it as right and sound. Under this rule the highest evidence obtainable in regard to the actual vote of the State is the decision of its lawfully constituted Returning Board. That evidence the tribunal is determined to accept as the highest, and its decision is undoubtedly approved by the great multitude of citizens, Democrats and Republicans, who prayed for the establishment of such a tribunal to resolve their doubts. If there was partisanship, the Democrats had their full share of it.

A MOVEMENT looking to the establishment of a permanent art gallery in our midst, has been started, and we wish to earnestly commend it to the general public. As we understand it the proposition is to purchase Mr. CHARLES' painting, entitled the "Poet reading a fairy story to RAMESES the Great." The scene is Egyptian, and is the result of careful, conscientious historical study, while its merit, as a work of art, is very great. It was in the Exposition collection, at the recent Exposition, and was greatly admired. It has the merit to have excited considerable discussion, as to whether it is painted in strict conformity with academic rules,—the subject being one requiring independence of treatment, and this the artist has given it. This picture purchased, will be the nucleus to a collection, and the establishment of a permanent gallery. The interest taken in the subject of art collections at the East, should be developed here, and we believe this a step in the right direction.

TO THE cry of partisanship, raised by the Democracy against the Electoral Commission, the reply has been made: It is not yet too late to shake off the shackles of party. If some one or more of the seven Democrats who have hitherto voted with stubborn unanimity will only be reasonable and step across the party line to the majority, the non-partisanship of the Tribunal will be demonstrated. The judicial faculty of THURMAN or BAYARD or the three Representatives may not be adequately developed for such a heroic adventure; but may we not cherish the hope that Justices CLIFFORD and FIELD will yet trample on their party prejudices and take their stand beside the other Justices with the stern determination that the legal decision of the States, as certified by the lawful State officers, shall not be defeated by violence or fraud, that the right of the States shall be preserved and their voice in the election respected, as it has been respected in every previous election since the foundation of the Government?

LORD SALISBURY is reported to be in the way of receiving an added title, as a reward for his work at Constantinople. This is the agreeable side of his diplomatic venture. The other is the report of an apparent misunderstanding between the Premier and Lord SALISBURY. All who know the late Commissioner to the Conference declare that he has been grievously treated by Sir HENRY ELLIOTT, at the express direction of Beaconsfield. They declare that he was placed in a false position throughout the whole of the discussion, and that Sir HENRY ELLIOTT played into the hands of General IGNATIEFF on more than one occasion. The feeling is equally bitter on the other side. The warm personal friends of Mr. DISRAELI are accredited with asserting that Lord SALISBURY has only himself to blame for his lamentable failure. They stoutly allege that the unsatisfactory end of the Conference has greatly annoyed Lord BEACONSFIELD, and that he will repel any attack which his irate subordinate may make upon him in a manner that he of SALISBURY never will forget. Thus it is a very pretty fight as it stands.

THE solicitude of our English friends in our well being has taken the direction of banking. It is well known that large amounts of money are idle in London, or find employment at very low rates of interest. In view of this an English monetary journal urges the establishing of branch banks in New York, arguing: "So far as the laws of the United States are concerned, the foreigner is as free to the banking business in New York or any other city in the Union as the American private banks are. It would only be the competition of the latter that he would have to care for, because, under present circumstances, he could easily do business on better terms than the National or State banks. At the present moment the American State and National banks are overweighted by a severe burden of taxation, both on their issues and on their discounts and deposits. They pay heavily for the privilege of issue, in return for which they have to lock up a large amount of their capital in Government bonds yielding 4½ per cent. The margin of profit, after satisfying the demands of the Government, is slight, and sometimes is swept utterly away. It would be a great deal more profitable to employ their capital in commerce, or in discounts yielding 7 per cent. Let one of our larger London institutions plant a branch in New York. It would escape much of the taxation imposed on the American banks, would have perfect freedom in its business so long as it did not claim privileges of issue, and we have little doubt it would prove a success." The difficulty with this is that laws might be made to equalize things. Yet such a move might tend to lower the rates now often charged for loans.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

We have a general outline of what is thought to be the policy of Mr. CARPENTER, in presenting the Louisiana case. He was probably employed with special reference to that case, in view of the fact that he was hostile to the KELLOGG government, when a member of the Senate. Hence there is nothing in his record that will prevent his putting his whole force into the case. He proposes to argue that the KELLOGG State government was not *de jure*, in that it was not recognized by Congress, as shown by the rejection of PINCHBACK by the Senate when he applied for admission, bearing a certificate with the signature of Governor KELLOGG. That, therefore, the Returning Board is not a legal organization, and had no right to canvass the vote. On this theory he will claim that the Commission shall go behind the returns, ascertain the vote of the State, and favor the electors who represent the vote, as cast. On these points, we have no difficulty in believing the decision will be promptly against him. The Electoral Commission will not allow itself to be drawn into the trap of deciding the eligibility, or legality, or absence of legality of State Governments. That is a question that does not come within its province to decide, and it is perfectly clear that it will not go beyond its limits. It could so far extend its power so as to include this question, it would prove a very complex and troublesome issue. During 1874, after the January riots, a full investigation of the rights and wrongs of the election, by a committee of Congress, resulted in a compromise, whereby the MCENERYITES were to submit to KELLOGG, and to recognize him as their lawful Governor. It would be a pertinent question whether, admitting—which would not be done—that the precise issue of the Gubernatorial election was involved in doubt,—the agreement entered into did not cure any supposed illegality, and constitute KELLOGG *de jure*, as he was *de facto*, Governor. If so, the State Government followed in his train.

It is also to be borne in mind, as against the argument that the Returning Board was not a legally constituted body, in that it was not elected by the people, that the Returning Board was originated under WARMOUTH's administration, and first used for the benefit of the Democratic party, in the effort to count the State for GREELEY. Of course, if it was illegally constituted, it matters not by whom it was done,—but it has been decided, that the law constituting the Board, and defining its powers is in perfect harmony with the constitution of Louisiana, and therefore unimpeachable as a law. The claim that the the fifth seat was not filled by a Democrat is entirely technical, although we are of the opinion that the seat should have been filled, to secure perfect compliance with law. But this made no difference as to the count; and it has been explained that it was not done because the Democrats would recommend but a single person. The fear was also entertained that efforts to bribe might prove successful. We are not advised, further than we explained yesterday, that there is special strength in the charge of ineligibility on the part of two electors. Even here, the case rests on a technicality. The Louisiana law differs from that of Florida, in that the elector is simply required not to be a United States official at the time of exercising his office as elector; while in Florida, he must have resigned the government office, in order to be elected. There is the clearest evidence that the Louisiana electors had resigned their offices under the government, before they assumed the position of electors. They were absent when the electoral board organized, and vacancies declared, and the two were then elected to fill the vacancies. It was just as proper to elect them, as to elect any others as the question of legality turned purely on the power of the Board to fill vacancies. If one of the electors resumed, or was reappointed to a Government position, after he had discharged his duties as an elector, it in no wise invalidated the fact that while he was an elector, he was not an official under the United States Government. We therefore regard the strength of the case on the side of the Republicans, and believe the issue will prove our judgment correct.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Yesterday was a day of great excitement in political circles, because of the unusual and somewhat bitter struggle in one of the Republican conventions. The interest in both the Mayoralty and Treasurer's conventions was decided, owing to the fact that four candidates were before each, and no one of them had enough delegates to secure his nomination. It was evident that combinations must be made, and all were on the alert to know how they would develop. In the issue, the Mayoralty convention was fairly harmonious, and after balloting through the day, finally nominated MILES S. HUMPHREYS in a creditable and pleasant manner. In the organization, BRUSH and WAINWRIGHT combined, along with BUTLER, and secured the advantages of having the committee on contested seats, whereby they threw out several of HUMPHREY's delegates. But the puddler statesman gained when the balloting began, until, after a time, he was conceded to have the lead necessary to a nomination. We take pleasure in supporting him before the people. He represents the working element of the city, is intelligent, of good heart, pure in life, and capable of giving the city an efficient as he will certainly give it a pure administration. For Controller, Mr. SNODGRASS had no opposition, and was nominated by acclamation. Thus far the candidates are such as can be commended both as to personal qualities, location, and fidelity to party and the welfare of the city.

The Treasurer's convention, after a stormy but brief session, ended its operations by the withdrawal of the KILGORE, and some of the DENNISON delegates, who held a separate meeting and nominated KILGORE for Treasurer. The regular convention was adjourned till 11 o'clock today. The scenes which characterized the convention were simply disgraceful, and operated toward settled and embittered feeling. This, in view of the importance of harmony, should be smoothed away. At the present time the Republican party has the right to claim that personal feeling shall give way to the interests and well being of the party, and that a candidate shall be put forward that will, as nearly as may be, represent the best sentiment in the party. With this, there need be no doubt of success. We express no opinion on the immediate situation,—the changing attitude of the several parties, during the evening rendering it impossible to do so. We feel hopeful and confident that the day will bring forth a settlement of differences, which will enable us to give the regular ticket a positive and decided support.

THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY

The triangular fight for the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty in Allegheny, ended in the triumph of Mr. THOMAS MEGRAW. The successful aspirant has a handsome majority over his opponents, which indicates that he fairly won the field. The contest, though it has been somewhat exciting during the past ten days, was carried on with good feeling, and the defeated candidates and their friends, though perhaps regretful at the failure of their hopes, will none the less give honest and cheerful support to the nominee.

Mr. MEGRAW, who is thus called to lead the column in Allegheny, is a gentleman of capacity, energy and integrity. He has been tried in public life, having, for a number of years, filled the responsible office of Street Commissioner, in which position he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people. He will make a good Mayor, and ought to be elected with an old fashioned majority.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Secretary Morrill is recovering.

—Dan Rice has been sold out again down in Kentucky.

—Beecher's success in Chicago seems to have even surpassed that of Mr. Moody.

—Governor Newbold, of Iowa, put his inaugural into this brief sentence: "I'll do the best I can."

—Madame Christine Nilsson has been appointed chamber singer for the Imperial Court of Austria.

—Several blue birds were seen consulting the thermometer and inquiring for almanacs yesterday.

—Mrs. Grant has sent Mr. Stephens a basket of flowers nearly every day since he has been so seriously ill.

—twenty-five year old cake was brought out at a recent silver wedding in St. Louis. They toasted it, of course.

—Here's a fact the country ought to know. According to a Washington correspondent, Proctor Knott's nose is of "a rich strawberry tint."

—Mr. Pitcairn, one of the editors and proprietors of the Altoona *Tribune*, has been licensed to exhort in the First Methodist Episcopal church of that city.

—Governor T. A. Hendricks proposes to take a trip to Europe, leaving in May. He will be gone for three or four months. His journey will be merely for recreation.

—James Madison Macon, who died in Orange county, Va., was the last of President Madison's nephews. He was 86 years of age, and had been blind for many years.

—John Russell Young, of the *Herald*, now in Europe, is about to take permanent charge, it is reported, of the London bureau of correspondence for that journal.

—William M. Evarts, on the evening of his sixtieth birthday, was entertained in Washington by S. B. Chittenden, member of Congress from the Third district of New York.

—It is said to be not generally known that Mr. Longfellow received from Mr. Bonner $3,000 as the price of "The Hanging of the Crane," the poem filling about one column of the *Ledger*.

—Queen Victoria's poet laureate in India bears the simple name of Kokkonda Venkatarathnamu Pautulu. When she wants a pretty little Indian poem he chops his name up into short lines.

—The French census, just completed, shows that the population of Paris is 1,936,738, and as it was only 1,851,783 in 1872, the number of inhabitants has increased to the extent of 84,955 in five years.

—Miss Florence W. Conger, daughter of Representative Conger, of Michigan, is one of the fair attractions at the Capital. Miss Conger is a fine conversationalist and a good dancer, two very essential qualities in a young society lady.

—The youngest contributor to the Centennial Exhibition was Miss Mabel Warren Thyng, aged three and a half years, the daughter of an artist in Salem, Mass. The little woman exhibited an outline drawing of a bell and a pear.

—Probabilities for to-day: Slight precipitation of milk, accompanied with water, on front doorstep; gradually rising temperature occasioned by absence of button on shirt band; depression of bar-roometer caused by closing of free-lunch counters.

—The young lady to whom Mr. Joshua Montgomery Sears, the young Boston millionaire, is engaged is described as a person of quiet manners and literary tastes. She is the daughter of Mr. Charles F. Choate, a prominent lawyer of Boston. It is said that Mr. Sears recently gave her a diamond necklace worth $50,000.

—It is related in a Paris paper that a Russian prince, while intoxicated, became so infatuated with a young actress that he ordered a jeweler to sprinkle a handful of diamonds upon a bouquet to be presented to her. The story goes that he drew 200,000 francs to pay for them, and the next day made the discovery that the jeweler had taken the liberty to substitute paste diamonds. The prince admitted that he had done right.

—The most important addition which has been made to the repertoire of dress for years are the new tints, the ivories, the creams, the *tilleul* or lime blossom white, and the pale lemon and almond shade. Opaque white is not becoming to one woman in ten, unless softened with masses of white lace, but these delicate shades are exquisitely soft, becoming to all complexions, and can be worn without the addition of any ornament if preferred.

—Chief Justice Church writes to the New York *Times* to say that he has doubts about the constitutionality of the Electoral Law, but in common with the public generally, feels disposed to acquiesce in it as a compromise measure. In regard to the decision in the Florida case he says: "I have also expressed the opinion that the authentication of the election of Presidential electors, according to the laws of each State, is final and conclusive, and *that there exists no power to go behind it.*" Chief Justice Church is the highest Democratic authority in that State.

—In the extremest corner of the farthest back seat of the diplomatic gallery sat the modest minister from England, with his young daughter by his side, in her plain round hat and English walking jacket. In the seat before him sat the minister from Japan, who, at a small distance, looked like a slim young boy with a dusky cheek and black eyes. Opposite sat the wife of the Turkish minister, her ebon hair and eyes and deep olive skin made more conspicuous by the scarlet face trimmings and bonnet strings tied under her chin. She is young, with an intelligent face, that looks as if it were far from being weary of hearing or seeing.—*Mary Clemmer.*

A YOUNG LADY'S NERVE.

How She Saved an Audience from a Panic.

During the entertainment of the Young People's Association of Christ church, Brooklyn, in the Eastern District Lyceum, last night, quite a panic was created for a few minutes which might have proved serious in its consequences but for the presence of mind and coolness of Judge Dailey's daughter. The spacious hall in the building where concerts and dramatic entertainments are usually given is located on the third floor, and is reached by a comparatively narrow stairway, so that in the event of a panic serious consequences might result. The hall last night was crowded, three-fourths of the audience being ladies, when Miss Jennie Dailey, Judge A. H. Dailey's daughter, appeared on the stage and commenced singing a solo. The stage in dimensions is somewhat small, and as a comedy and a farce were presented later during the evening, it was richly carpeted, and articles of furniture suitable for a parlor and sitting apartment were spread around. Miss Dailey stood near the center of the stage, adjacent to the foot-lights. She was in fine voice, and added to a commanding appearance, she kept her audience in rapt attention. Suddenly a leaf fell from her music-book, which instantly caught fire. The audience, a moment before all attention, sprang to their feet, while the ladies screamed and rushed to the aisles to make their exit. For a moment an uncontrollable panic seemed to seize the spectators, and all was confusion. Their fears were only partially allayed when the ignited music sheet was extinguished by Miss Dailey, who collectedly stooped down without even stopping singing and crushed it out with her hand. Had she obeyed what would seem to be a first impulse, and attempted to quench the flame with her foot, the fire must have undoubtedly communicated to her dress with serious results. The injury to herself and a panic-stricken audience can only be surmised.

"SO ROMANTIC—YOU KNOW"

How Two Hearts That Beat as One Accomplished Their Purposes.

A wedding took place under rather novel circumstances in Bloomington, Illinois, a day or two since. It appears that a young and handsome brunette, who is a wealthy heiress in Indiana, fell in love with a noble but poor young man. The father, when asked for his consent to the union, gave a decided negative. The young couple resolved to marry in spite of the parental opposition, and taking a train on the L. B. & W. Railroad, started for Chicago West. At a station this side of the Indiana line the bridegroom had a friend, and telegraphed him to procure a marriage license and meet him at the depot with a magistrate or minister. The friend secured the license, but he could find no one who would perform the ceremony, but he met the runaway couple and gave them the hint, and they continued their westward flight. The groom then telegraphed a friend in Bloomington to meet him at the train which reaches there at 1:30 A. M. with a magistrate. The friend found a willing magistrate, and was at the depot on time. The couple, however, would not leave the train, and the justice took the train and performed the ceremony between the depot of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad and the Union Depot, a distance of less than one mile, and the newly married pair continued their flight toward the setting sun, determined to put as great a distance as possible between themselves and the infuriated parents.

"Old Si" on Education.

They were talking about sending their children to school. Old Si said:

"Now dese heah public schools is moughty edyvancing things ef dey don't cos too much!"

"Dey ain't a gwine ter cos' us too much!"

"Dey ain't gwine to cos' us no mo', 'kase de council gwine to ante up de cash de balance ob de yeah."

"Dat's all squar', den; but yers got to be moughty 'buckler 'bout de kine ob eddycashen dat yer children masticates dar."

"How is dat?"

"Well dar is two kine ob eddycashen—dat what 'lustrates an' dat what 'monstrates!"

"I heahs yer, but I don't 'zackly understand de pint."

"Hit's dis den: yer kin go ter school an' larn 'bout dat ralerode ingine an' how hit's put tergedder, but ef yer climes onter de cab an' tries ter start the critter, yer's lierbul ter tetch de 'rong trigger. What's de 'feckt ob dat? Why ef yer staid dar long 'nuff yer'd larn how hit cum 'part—but de bettin' 'ud all be 'gin der kurliner's findin' all de pieces ob de eddycated nigger dat tried ter navergate de mersheen! Dat's eddycashun dat's 'lustratiff, yer see!"

"I ketches de argyment."

"Now, den, 'sposin' dat yer don't git on de ingine an' yer don't go ter skool, but yer gits a job on one ob dese farms heah. Yer's wurkin' wid annudder nigger dot's jess come outen de skool hous'. De boss say yer bofe to go into the barn an' git out shell co'n 'nuff to feed fo'ty hosses fer two days an' er half. Now, what yer gwine ter do? You dat's been fotched up on de farm jess goes out an' shovels dat co'n inter sacks widout sturbin' yer wool de leas' bit, but dat udder nigger'll take er piece ob chawk an' figger all ober de side ob de barn 'fore he's satresfide—an' den'll put de hosses on ha'f rashuns when he's done?"

"Jess so!"

"Dat's eddycashun dat 'monstrates, an' dere's no use ob book-larnin' fer er nigger dat don't 'splane ter him how ter make er libbin in de good ole way. Dar'a too menny eddycated niggers playin' lottery er finishin' dar larnin' in the penitencherry now, yer heah dat!"

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Follansbee, Robert O. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Imitation using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

A WHIM.

Up to her chamber window
A slight wire trellis goes,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Clambers a bold white rose.

To her scarlet lips she held him,
And kissed him many a time—
Ah, me! it was he that won her,
Because he dared to climb.

T. B. Aldrich.

THE NEW BLUE LIGHT CURE.

A Testimonial to the Efficacy of Gen. Pleasonton's Remedy.

A lady well known in the Third ward, and the wife of a prominent manufacturer, has been for three years afflicted with paralysis, which deprived her of the use of her limbs. In her helpless state she had to be taken bodily to and from her chair. Various doctors were consulted, experiments with electricity were made, and nothing was left untried that would afford relief. But all efforts of the medical men were unavailing, their visits ceased unless specially urged to call, and while not wholly abandoning the case, yet they very broadly intimated that it was hopeless to expect any permanent benefit from the physician's skill. So matters stood when the articles on blue glass appeared in these columns. Little attention was at first given the matter, but as reiterated statements were made of the beneficial effects derived from blue glass sunbaths it was deemed of sufficient importance to give the matter a trial. If no good effects followed, certainly no injury could result from so harmless an experiment, while the theory of the efficacy of blue glass could be satisfactorily tested. Accordingly the husband of the sick lady had the lower sash of two of the parlor windows glazed with blue glass in the manner recommended by General Pleasonton. The parlor fronts south on Transit street, and in the morning the sunlight streams through the south blue glass window. The other is a side window looking to the west, and along in the afternoon the sunlight pours through the blue-glass window, so that for several hours of the day the patient can sit and receive the sunlight. The husband had not a particle of confidence in the blue-grass theory, but cheerfully acquiesced in the experiment, being willing to go to any expense or inconvenience to have his wife's health restored. About ten days ago the blue-glass arrangement was completed, and the next succeeding pleasant day, when the sun was shining, the experiment commenced. The lady was carried to the parlor and left sitting in her chair, the other members of the family withdrawing. In the course of an hour or two the family was startled by a noise in the parlor, fearing that the lady had fallen from her chair. On entering the parlor, what was their astonishment to find that she had actually risen from her chair and walked across the floor. Strength had returned to her limbs, she was able to move her arms, and immediately incredulity in the efficacy of blue glass was banished from that house. This was the first day's experience, but subsequent experiments only confirmed the confidence of the household, and the husband who at first had "pooh-poohed" the whole thing, is now one of the firmest believers. It has done great good, and while a cure has not been by any means effected, yet very good results are looked for.—*Providence Press.*

WALES' HAPPY PROGENY.

The Children of a Royal Household.

This is the fashion in which the children of the Prince of Wales are described: "Listen to the ripple of child-laughter and the swift patter of child-feet along the corridor! There is a flash of rosy cheeks and dancing curls as three little maids in riding habits trip daintily down the staircase on their way to an afternoon ride in the park, in the course of which 'Slowcoach' will have a wakening up doubtless, and the 'Euston' get his head quite to his own liking—three young ladies, the two oldest of whom are 'out' after a fashion, so far as the Sandringham *beau monde* is concerned; for at the Tenants' ball in December last was there not a radiant vision of a pair of pretty fairies in scarlet sashes, with head ribbons and dainty *bottines* to match? Later, as the shadows are falling, there come across the sward from an outlying copse of the park a couple of bright-faced, frank-eyed, bloom-cheeked lads in kilts and hosen of hodden gray, on whose bare knees is here and there a scratch. The younger will tell you in a ringing English voice that his elder brother has just shot a rabbit; nor is the senior, the boy who in Heaven's good time and pleasure will wear the Crown of England, backward in acknowledging to this achievement of prowess."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians have been duly examined and passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, March 5th, 1877:

No. 1. Final account of Thomas H. Lane, Guardian of Willis E. D. Dull, late of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, and State of Pennsylvania; filed November 11, 1876.

No. 2. Final account of J. H. Baldwin, Guardian of John J. Meyer; filed November 11, 1876.

No. 3. Final account of George N. Armstrong and Edward S. Armstrong, Executors of William Armstrong, deceased; filed November 13, 1876.

No. 4. Final account of John B. Kyth, Administrator of Hannah Haid, deceased; filed November 15, 1876.

No. 5. Account of William C. Macrum, Administrator of estate of John Lindsay, deceased; filed November 17, 1876.

No. 6. Final account of Emil Pfeiffer, Administrator of the estate of J. G. Manss, deceased; filed November 18, 1876.

No. 7. Final account of James Kennedy, Executor of George Kennedy, deceased; filed November 18, 1876.

No. 8. Account of Francis Beam, Executor of the estate of Margaret Stilley deceased; filed November 18, 1876.

No. 9. Account of A. Ammon, Guardian of Catherine E. and Mary E. Gross, minor children of John Gross, deceased; filed November 18, 1876

No. 10. Final account of Thomas Jamison, Administrator of Andrew McCandless, deceased; filed November 20, 1876.

No. 11. Final account of James Beck, Administrator of Mary Ann Beck, deceased; filed November 20, 1876.

No. 12. Account of Mary Dawson, Administratrix pf James Dawson, deceased; filed November 24, 1876.

No. 13. Final account of Michael Bauman, Administrator d. b. n. of William Auth, deceased; filed November 24, 1876.

No. 14. Final account of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased, Guardian of minor children of Joseph Stewart, deceased; filed by the Administrators of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased; filed November 25, 1876.

No. 15. Final account of Daniel T. Johnston, Administrator of Simeon Bulford, deceased; filed November 27, 1876.

No. 16. Final account of Philip Hoerr, Administrator d. b. n. of Frank Stauche, deceased; filed November 27, 1876.

No. 17. First and partial account of William H. H. Riley and Samuel Morrow, Executors of the estate of William Morrow, deceased; filed November 28, 1876.

No. 18. Second account of Jane Lutton, James T. Lutton and Albert Lutton, Administrators c. t. a. of Benjamin Lutton, deceased; filed December 2, 1876.

No. 19. Final account of Elisabetha Steinhauer, Executrix of Henry Steinhauer, deceased; filed December 4, 1876.

No. 20. Account of Jacob Luffy, Administrator of Hugo Luffy, deceased; filed December 4, 1876.

No. 21. Final account of John P. Wacker and Maria Fass, Administrators of the estate of Gottlieb Fass, deceased; filed December 4 1876.

No. 22. Final account of Thomas Morrow, surviving Executor of Thomas Morrow, deceased; filed December 6, 1876

No. 23. Partial account of A. W. Bedell and William Bedell, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Bocell, Sr., deceased; filed December 6, 1877.

No. 24. Final account of Elizabeth Marshall and William Marshall, Executors of the estate of George Marshall, deceased; filed December 9, 1876.

No. 25. Final account of H. H. Sheclair, Administrator of the estate of John Whigham, deceased; filed December 8, 1876.

No. 26. Partial account of John P. Helsel, Executor of the estate of Margaret Lory, deceased; filed December 9, 1876.

No. 27. Final account of James Westermair, Guardian of Albert R. Price, minor child of Wm. G. and Mary Price, deceased; filed December 9, 1876.

No. 28. First account of John Meinert and Michael Claus, Executors of Peter Meinert, deceased; filed December 9, 1876.

No. 29. Third account of Mrs. Sarah Rowan, Executrix of Charles Rowan, deceased; filed December 11, 1876.

No. 30. Final account of John R. Sutton, Guardian of George Sutton, minor son of Joseph Sutton, deceased; filed December 12, 1876.

No. 31. Final account of Bernhard Welker, Executor of the estate of John C. Arnsberg, deceased; filed December 12, 1876.

No. 32. Final account of Charles Hunkele, Administrator of the estate of Frank Nebel, deceased; filed December 13, 1876.

No. 33. Final account of Robert McKnight, Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer D. Harding, deceased; filed December 13, 1876.

No. 34. Final account of Jacob Beckert, Guardian of Anna Heckendorn; filed December 16, 1876.

No. 35. Partial account of W. D. Moore and Lewis F. Speer, Executor of John D. Robinson, deceased; filed December 16, 1876.

No. 36. Final account of George R. Robertson, Administrator of Mary R. Robertson, deceased; filed December 19, 1876.

No. 37. Final account of George Uetz, Executor of Christiana B. Uetz, deceased; filed December 21, 1876.

No. 38. Final account of R. H. Negley, Guardian of Lena Stroth; filed December 22, 1876.

No. 39. Final account of Alfred Slack, Administrator of Frank Peak, deceased; filed December 27, 1876.

No. 40. Final account of Olive N. Brown, Executrix of the estate of Susan Wineteddle, dec'd; filed December 29, 1876.

No. 41. Final account of John F. Schoedel, Administrator of John H. Schoedel, dec'd; filed February 29, 1876.

No. 42. Final account of William Victory, Administrator of John Victory, dec'd; filed December 29, 1876.

No. 43. Final account of George Snyder, Administrator of Agnes Snyder, dec'd; filed December 29, 1876.

No. 44. Final account of Susanna F. Swoope, Executrix of the estate of H. B. Swoope, dec'd; filed December 30, 1876.

No. 45. First account of Wm. Frew, Administrator of the estate of James McCully, dec'd; filed January 2, 1877.

No. 46. Final account of Sophia Lemmer, Executrix of Jacob Behringer, dec'd; filed January 4, 1877.

No. 47. Final account of Philip Hoerr, Executor of the estate of Charles Kuester, dec'd; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 48. Final account of Philip Hoerr, Administrator of the estate of Fredericka Feucht, dec'd; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 49. Final account of D. H. Cunningham, Administrator c. t. a. of John Cunningham, dec'd; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 50. Partial account of Walter Chess and G. R. Lauman, Administrators of the estate of David Chess, deceased; filed January 5, 1877.

No. 51. Final account of John Wieseckel, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Gelnser, deceased; filed January 6, 1877.

No. 52. Final account of James Hehrley, Administrator of the estate of Mary Hehnley, deceased; filed January 6, 1877.

No. 53. Final account of John Weiseckel, Administrator of the estate of Sophia Gelnzer, deceased; filed January 6, 1877.

No. 54. Final account of R. D Briggs, Administrator of Nina J. Whigham, deceased; filed January 10, 1877.

No. 55. First account of Graham Scott, Executor of the estate of Margaret Gilfin, deceased; filed January 10, 1877.

No. 56. Final account of George K. Stevenson, Executor of the will of Julia Richardson, deceased; filed January 11, 1877.

No. 57. Final account of Robert Arthurs, Guardian of Annie Packiner, minor child of J. D Packiner, deceased; filed January 12, 1877.

No. 58. Final account of R. M. Fraser and Ann McDonald, Executors of Rebecca Hill, deceased; filed January 13, 1877.

No. 59. Final account of Samuel Martin, Guardian of Benjamin F. Haven, son of Wm. S. Haven, deceased; filed January 15, 1877.

No. 60. Final account of B. A. Hartman, Guardian of Mary Beyer; filed January 17, 1877.

No. 61. Final account of Jerome Raum, Guardian of Jacob Hetzell, William Hetzell, Henry Hetzell, with or children of Jacob Hetzell, deceased; filed January 17, 1877.

No. 62. Final account of Patrick McAfee, Administrator of James McAfee, deceased; filed January 18, 1877.

No. 63. Final account of John F. Sabita, Guardian of John Gersler; filed January 18, 1877.

No. 64. Final account of John Davidson, Administrator of the estate of Eliza Arnold, deceased; filed January 19, 1877.

No. 65. Final account of Andrew McClure, Administrator of Alexander K. McClure, deceased; filed January 20, 1877.

No. 66. Third and final account of J. H. Hespenheide, Guardian of Sophia Anne and Mary Lobmeyer, minor children of Henry Lohmeyer, dec'd.; filed January 20, 1877.

No. 67. Final account of Wm. Bond and Julian Mannocks, Executors of Thomas H. Golding, deceased; filed January 20, 1877.

No. 68. Final account of Maria Moon, Administratrix of Peter Neff, deceased; filed December 24, 1876.

No. 69. Final account of Samuel Hibbler, Guardian of Alexander Berryhill; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 70. Final account of Samuel Hibler, Guardian of Albert Berryhill; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 71. Final account of Susanah Reiter, Administratrix of Henry Reinehr, deceased; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 72. Account of John R. Nicholson, Guardian of Anna Margretta Meyer; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 73. Final account of Casper Simon, Guardian of Catharine D. Young, minor child of Lewis C. Young, deceased; filed January 22, 1877.

No. 74. Final account of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Guardian of Emmett Hamilton; filed January 23, 1877.

No. 75. Partial account of Samuel George, Acting Executor of

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1877.

The same unvarying round of replies is made by bank cashiers when applied to for information. There is absolutely no change in banking matters, and business may be classed as dull. Money is abundant and cheap, and daily becoming cheaper for a certain class of loans. For instance, there is a material difference between the rates on time loans maturing thirty to sixty days hence and those running over a longer period. The meaning of this discrepancy is that the opening of the spring season may or will bring with it an increased demand for money for trade and industrial purposes, and this movement will be greatly enlarged by the reduction in the stocks of goods in the hands of country merchants and the settlement of the much-vexed question who will be the next President of the United States. This important matter settled, an active spring trade may be confidently predicted, and with it money will be wanted to prosecute it.

A BETTER FEELING.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* in noting the increased activity of trade there, draws a hopeful picture of the future. It notes especially the activity of the pork trade, and taking it as a basis for comparison, says: "The liberal use of money at this season, argues a quickening vitality in the general system; that the organs of digestion and nutrition are getting into harmonious and healthful play, and that the results of the movement are being more evenly and widely distributed. There are evidences in other forms of the progress of recuperation. These, in the incontestable facts that the country is steadily growing richer by production and by the largest foreign trade balances in its history, while the result have been of lots better husbanded. Nor is the tone or feeling in commercial circles a matter of small consequence; for, unlike the experience of political organizations, the sentiments of the majority in trade are final and conclusive, being the law and the facts in one. It is confidence and activity, or distrust and stagnation."

SPURIOUS BILLS.

A good authority gives the general directions for detecting counterfeit national bank bills: "Observe, first, the general appearance of the bill, as far as engraving and paper is concerned. The bad bills are almost sure to show inferior work upon inferior paper. They are apt to appear coarse and scratchy. Examine the lines of the geometrical alathe work with a view to discover want of continuity and evenness. Notice the shading of the letters. In poor bills the lines are apt to be crooked. Hold the note up to the light, for the purpose of seeing if the bills have not been raised by pasting, or by the use of acids. Signatures are not quite frequently printed or engraved. Little reliance is now placed upon signatures as a means of identifying the genuineness of a national bank note. No one now in the business of getting up counterfeit detectors attempts to keep the run of all the varieties of national counterfeits that have been issued."

TRADE REVIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended trip through the New England States, reports that the evidence of improvement in trade in that section is visible on every hand. Rhode Island especially the mills are running to their full capacity in filling orders for goods already disposed of, and there are few if any running on productions not ordered in advance. This is also the case with the manufacture of the revival in the cotton manufacture of the East, and is another indication that our forecast of the future of the business here has been pretty nearly correct and will in the end bear bear excellent fruit.

SILVER AS A LEGAL TENDER.

In answer to a correspondent, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, replying whether silver was a legal tender up to the suspension before the war, says: "By the law of 1853 the silver fractional coins, but not the silver dollar, were reduced in weight, and though they were declared to be legal tender for more than five dollars, their legal tender value was so much greater than their bullion value that they became the currency representing the issue of legal tender paper money in 1862."

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	103½	5-20's 1863 coupons	113½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	113½	10-40's (registd)	110¾
" 1880	109¾	" (coupon)	110¾
" 1865 new	109¾	New 5 per cents	110½
5-20's 1867	112¾	10-40's coupons	112¾

N. Y. Central	99⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	8¼	Union Pacific	65¾
L. S.	87½	Toledo & Wabash	7¾
C. C. & I. C.	81½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	17¼
St. Paul	18¾	Adams Express	101½
Do. Pref	48¾	American Express	58
Lake Shore	73¾	U. S. Express	47½
Do. Central	44⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	83
Northwestern com	32¾	Quicksilver	14
Do. Preferred	81¾	Mariposa	7
Rock Island	99⅞	Hannibal & St. Jo. pf	11¾
Cleve. & Pitts	90	Panama	132
Pacific Mail	34¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	94
Western Union Tel.	79	N. J. Central	144¾
Delaware, L. & W.	86½	Del. & Hudson	47¾

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 44¼	Con. Trans (S)	78
Reading (S)	11¾	Empire Co. (A	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	137	A. V. R. R.	7
Oil Creek (S)	4¾	P. C. & St.	67½
Lehigh Valley (S)	44¾	N. Pacific bonds (B	

NEW YORK, February 13, 1877.

Money 2½@3½, prime mercantile paper 4@5. The customs receipts were $455,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $97,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 484½@485¼. Gold opened and closed at 104¾, with sales at 104⅝. The carrying rates were 1 to 2¾. Loans were also made flat. Silver at London is 57 pence. Here silver bars are $1.20¾ greenbacks, and $1.23¾ gold; silver coin ¼ discount. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were dull. State securities were quiet.

The stock market again to-day passed through some violent changes. In early dealings there was a decline in coal stock of 1 to 4 per cent. The advancement of a movement of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company having a depressing influence on all anthracite roads. New Jersey Central declined from 10¼ to 10¼, Delaware & Hudson Canal from 49 to 48, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 87 to 85¾, and Morris & Essex from 87 to 85¾. This was succeeded by a rally of 4¾ per cent. in Delaware & Hudson, 1¾ in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 1¼ in New Jersey Central, but at the close there was a reaction of ¾@¾ per cent. At Philadelphia to-day Reading declined to 11¾. The general list early in the day was affected by a break in coal shares, and prices declined ¼ to ¾ per cent., except for Northwest shares, which were firm and advanced ⅝@2 per cent. During the afternoon there was a steadier feeling in the entire list, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 per cent. Western Union opened at 79¾, advanced to 79¾, and closed at 79¾ bid.

The *Post* says: We are told on good, but not official authority, that a receiver has been appointed for the New Jersey Central.

The transactions were about 190,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 41,000 Western Union, 18,500 Northwestern, 3,000 Rock Island, 8,000 St. Paul, 3,600 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 New York Central, 4,800 Ohios, 7,600 Michigan Central, 45,000 New Jersey Central, 13,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal

GOVERNMENTS.—United States coupons of 1881, 113½; 5-20s of '65, 109¾; do '65 new, 112¾; do of '67, 112¾; do of '68, 113½; new 6s, 110½; new 4½s, 107¾; 10-40s, 110¾; do coupons, 114½; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds, — Tennessee old, 42½; do. new, 45¼; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri sixes, 106½.

Stocks, — Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 34¾; Mariposa, 6¾; do preferred, 14¾; Adams Express, 103½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 94; American Express, 58; United States Express, 50½; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 8¾; do preferred, 18; Harlem, 138¼; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 44¾; Panama, 132; Union Pacific, 65¾; Lake Shore, 73¾; Illinois Central, 85¾; Pittsburgh, 89¾; Northwest common, 32½; do preferred, 81¾; C. C. & I. C., 81½; New Jersey Central, 14¾; Rock Island, 99¾; St. Paul, 18¾; do. preferred, 48¾; Toledo & Wabash 7; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 103; do. preferred, 112¾; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 86¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16¾; Missouri Pacific, 2¾; Indiana Central, 2; Central Pacific, 107¾; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 97; Burlington & Quincy, 123¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 11¾.

LONDON, February 13—5 P. M.—The weather is wet. Consols 95 11-16@95 of '65, 105¾; do. of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 110¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 98; Erie, 8¾; do. preferred, 19; Illinois Central, 85.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes, 105f 90c.

FRANKFORT, February 13.—United States new fives, 102¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The trade movement was less active with commission houses and jobbing branches were quiet. Cotton goods were in steady demand and firm at unchanged prices. Prints were in fair request. Woven goods were fairly active. Fine cassimeres and worsted coatings were in moderate demand. Foreign goods are quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 13, 1877.

The general markets continue moderately active, there is a very fair consumptive demand for nearly all the leading articles, and while orders are mostly small, showing a determination on the part of buyers to carry light stocks, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate.

APPLES—The market continues fairly active, but with a supply fully up to the demand, prices are no better; may bequoted at $1@2 bbl for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35 cents ₰ gallon in kegs and firkins.

BEANS—The demand is not so urgent, but prices are well maintained and stocks light. Prime navies, $2.10@2.20 ₰ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 7, choice No. 2 Hurl, 6½; choice green brush that will work up, 6; choice brush do, 5; good to fair do, 4¼@4¾; good insides and covers, 4@4½; good crooked, 3@3½. Stocks here light and prices for choice green looking up.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 23@25c; extra, 26@27c. The market is completely glutted with common stock, and it is hard to move at any price, as it is not wanted.

CRACKERS—Water, 7c; Oyster, 7; Sugar, 10; Lemon, 11. Pan-cake flour, $9.50 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory still quoted at 13½@14c to wholesale buyers and 15½@16 in a jobbing way.

CRAN BERRIES—The supply is light, but prices remain unchanged; $9@10 ₰ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—7@8c ₰ ₰.

DRIED FRUIT—Is entirely nominal. No demand whatever for apples, which are held at 4@4½c ₰ lb. Some halves Peaches offering at 12@12½c ₰ lb, but the demand is very light. Fine evaporated peeled Peaches, 20@22c ₰ lb.

DRIED PEAS—Wisconsin are in fair demand at $1.50 in lots, and $1.75 per bu to the country trade.

EGGS—The market continues rather dull; buyers are holding off in expectation of lower prices. The ruling rate to-day was 20c for fresh. Pickled not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet but steady, and while there has been no recent change in prices, the tendency (if anything) is upward in sympathy with wheat. Good to choice brands of red winter and spring wheat flours can be fairly quoted at $7.75 in bbls, and $7.50 in sacks; ambers, $8a8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9@10. Rye flour, $4.75@5.25.

GROCERIES—There is a fair jobbing trade, but no change in prices. Coffee (as noted in our report of yesterday) is firmer. Refined Sugars are weaker. Following are the current rates:

SUGARS.		COFFEE.	
Crushed	13 a	Roasted Rio,	
Granulated	12¾a	bulk	27½a
Powdered	13c	Roasted Rio, in	
Cut Loaf	15 a	papers	28 a
A Coffee	11¾a	Roasted Java	35 a
B Coffee	11¼a	Choice Rio—	
Extra C	11 a11¼	green	25 a
Yellows	10 a10½	Prime Rio—	
Dryfoss	9¾a 9¾	green	24 a
Prime N. O	9¼a 9¾	Good Rio	23 a
SYRUPS.		Choice Mocha—	
Choice maple in		green	32 a
drips	34@0	SPICES.	
Fancy Syrup	33a35	Pepper—ground,	
Good Syrups	27a35	bulk	21 a25
Fair Syrups	26a	Pepper-in grain	18 a
Sugar House	40a	Cloves	55 a
MOLASSES.		Cinnamon Bark	35 a
Choice N. O	59@60	Mustard, whole	18a
Prime Do	57a58	Nutmegs	$1.05 a1.20
Fair N. O	52a55	FOREIGN FRUITS.	
TEAS.		Layer Raisins	$2 c0
Young Hyson ¼ lb		Valencia Raisins	
foil	70 a	per lb	9¾a
Gunpowder do	90 a	Seedless Raisins, 80 lbs	
Imperial do	60 a	to mat	5 00
Japan do	55 a	Choice new Turkey	
Oolong do	45 a	Prunes	7¾a8
Souchong	55 a	Old Turkey Prunes	6
RICE.		French Prunes	10 a15
Choice Carolina	6¼a7	Choice Bellefonte, ½ ₰	
Choice Louisiana	5¾a6	box	2 50

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce, and prices are firm and higher; we now quote at $1.48@1.53 for fair to prime Penna and Ohio red and $1.55@1.65 for amber and white. It is worthy of notice that while New York continues quiet, indicating a light export trade, the western markets are strong and advancing. The Ohio markets are higher in consequence of light receipts and a reduced supply, but prices are no higher; we continue to quote mixed (on track) at 38@39c and white at 40@41c. Ear Corn continues dull as the supply appears to be in excess of present wants, but prices remain unchanged; 45@47c on track. Shelled Corn also dull but unchanged; 51@52c on track. There is less inquiry for Rye, and we reduce our quotations to 73@75c.

HOMINY—In good demand at $3.50 ₰ bbl in lots, and 3.75 in a small way.

HAY—Baled is coming forward freely, and with the supply increasing and sellers anxious to close out, prices are dull and in buyers favor. Timothy quoted (on and track) at $12@14; prairie, $8@10, as to quality. Loose quotable from country wagons at $14@17.

MILL FEED—Is in better supply and the inquiry is chiefly for small lots, but prices are still maintained. Bran is quoted (on track) by the carload at 17@18 ₰ ton. Second to fine shipstuffs, $19@20; Middlings, $20@22; Chopped Feed, $21@23.

ONIONS—$3.50@4.50 ₰ bbl, as to quality

OILS—Lard Oils are steady at 86@91.65 for Cincinnati double extra; 90@95c for Pittsburgh; extras; No. 1 Cincinnati make, 78@83; No. 2, 65@65. Best white winter Miners Oil, 65; yellow do., 60c. Carbon quoted at 30@35c, according to wholesale trade, and late additional in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote (in a jobbing way) from store at $1.10@1.25 per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair trade but no change in prices. A western paper says holders have been hopeful with some confidence that, also, that stocks have been going into domestic and foreign distribution on a liberal and satisfactory scale, while packing operations have continued to fall behind, confirming the belief that at the close of the packing season the supply of product will be considerably lighter than a year ago. Following are the current rates:

Hams, 10 to 12 ₰ lb	12½	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¼
Shoulders Ex S. C	9	Do	Hfbbls 12¼
8 fast Sacon S. C	12½	Do	bkts 12¾
Plain bacon S. C	15	Do, 2 3 condition	10
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	90¢	Do, 2 do do	14
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do, 3 ₰ bbls	14¼
Short Rib Sides	10	Do, 6 ₰ do	14
Clear Sides	10¾	Pigs feet (half bbls	4 00
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	21	Do (quarter bbls	2 25
Short Cut do	18.00	Ham Sausage	9

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c per lb; do. Turkeys, 13a14c. Live Chickens, 6a7c per pair, by the coop.

SALT—Steady at 2½c ₰ ₰ for good country mixed.

SALT—Is quoted as follows: No. 1 Extra ₰ bbl, $1.20; No. 1 common, $1; Imported Liverpool per bag, $2.10; 6 ₰ sacks, 80c; 3 ₰ sacks, 40c.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quotable at $3@3.50 per bu; Timothy, $2.10a2.25; Flax, $1.40@1.50.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

Progress of Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs during the past week show some improvement, both in number and weight. Packers, however, had only a moderate supply for packing purposes, and quite a number of the houses have remained closed—mostly those engaged in the manufacture of meats for the foreign markets. Packers who are engaged in the manufacture of mess pork and short rib sides managed to obtain sufficient numbers to run their houses to a moderate extent. The opinion now prevails that the packing of this city will not exceed that of last year, and the probabilities are that the average weight and yield of lard will show a fair reduction as compared with the return of last season. What is true of Chicago may possibly prove true at the majority of the leading packing points, especially as regards the average weight and yield of lard. The packing of the west aggregates about 4,650,000 hogs, of which about 3,100,000 were packed in the six leading cities. At most of the interior points packing has closed for the season, the run of hogs being too light to warrant packers in continuing operations any longer.

The following table exhibits the returns of the number of hogs packed to date at the points named, as compared with the returns of previous seasons, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1875-6:

Points	To date 1877.	To date 1876.	To date 1875.	Total Season 1875-6.
Chicago	1,301,257	1,450,178	1,122,705	1,501,065
Cincinnati	472,039	519 796	360,648	562,359
St. Louis	400,000	360,000	396,000	429,895
Milwaukee	210,000	160,000	216,000	181,972
Louisville	242,000	233,147	270,492	233,147
Indianapolis	278 (00	295 000	285,000	323,184
Peoria	45,000	46,000	112,760	87,319
Des Moines	68,000	40.000	74,017	42,346
Cedar Rapids	70,408	68,243	48,250	75,968
Wabash	38,000	30,000	53,000	42,353
Quincy	89,100	48,000	53.000	52,223
Kansas City	112,000	70,000	73,000	74,474

Foreign Exports of Flour and Grain.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending Feb. 3, 1877:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Past week	22,813	74,278	484,477	4,273
Prev. week	36,555	187,792	1,041,925	951
Cor. week, '76	38,037	279,831	177,10	1,816
From Jan 1, '77	134,857	1 131 914	1,966,022	11,284
" '76	174,261 079	1,907,424	5,611,925	25,689
" '75	213,174	1,273,385	1,146,096	12,333
" '74	291,441	4,088,465	1,570,903	18,370
" '73	158 384	700,206	2,194,206	2,569
" '72	130,207	855,355	2,215,986	3,700
" '71	265,783	1,226,834	132,185	9,811

Rye, 24,508 bu; barley, 2,541 bu; beans, 3,422 bu; seeds, 7,402 bags.

Chicago Seed Market.

A moderate inquiry existed for timothy, but other descriptions were quiet. Prices unchanged. Sales of timothy could be readily effected, but for the other kinds of seed there was little inquiry, and for these the market ruled quiet and tame. Sales of timothy were made at $1.70@1.80 for fair to good and $1.85@1.87½ for prime. For Clover quotations range at $8@10 for common to prime. Flax $1.55 @1.75. Hungarian remains nominal at about 50c@60 and millet do. at 60@65c, according to quality. Buckwheat quotable at 80@85c for new and 70@75c for old.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co m	1
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
S. B. & Co 9	7
Lucy Fur o	26
Moorhead & Co 0	1
Isabella Fur o	1
Total	39
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.	
Nimick & Co m	2
Chess S & Co m	4
Lewis O & F m	4
Caughey & H m	3
Byers Mc & Co m	10
Total	43
Cambria 1 Wks m	1
Brown & Co	1
Hussey H & Co	1
Total	3
Ewing & Co m	1
Zug & Co m	3
Fur o	24
Moorhead & Co m	1
W Springer's l	1
Total	45

OILS, &c.

STANDARD OIL CO., REFINERS OF PETROLEUM

For Export and Home Consumption.

Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,

Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.

Home Trade Office and Warehouse, Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street, PITTSBURGH.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 5 feet 6 inches by the marks, and falling. Clear and cold; business at the landing was very quiet.

THE Carrie Brooks departed for Zanesville last evening.

THE John A. Wood passed Vicksburgh on Monday coming up.

THE Nail City is loading at Wheeling with iron and nails for St. Louis.

LOCAL INSPECTOR H. H. Devenney, of Cincinnati, was in town yesterday.

THE John L. Rhoads should arrive here from St. Louis about the latter part of the week.

THE Mississippi is known to be open from Canton, 25 miles below Keokuk, to the mouth.

AARON WARNER, an old-time engineer, died at Evansville on Friday, 47 years of age, leaving a wife and seven children.

THE towboat Jos. A. Stone arrived from Cincinnati, and the Sam Clark was due last night, having passed Wheeling on Monday.

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: Mr. S. B. Coulson, being the lowest and best bidder for the Upper Missouri Government transportation, has been awarded the contract.

THE St. Paul *Press* of the 9th says: The ice in the Mississippi river opposite St. Paul broke yesterday, and an opening of 15 or 25 feet was visible last evening. How is that for February weather in Minnesota?

PILOT Nick Whitten reports a bad obstruction in the channel at Middle Island. It lies crosways below Runnell's Run, at the foot of Island Bar. It is evidently a coalboat, and pilots will do well to be on their guard. Take either side.

A PORTSMOUTH dispatch under date of 11th says: The Bostona was pulled off last night by the united efforts of the Potomac, Telegraph and Ohio No. 4, and passed down this morning at 6 o'clock, in tow of the Cobb Cecil and Champion No. 8.

A CAIRO dispatch under date of 11th says: Pilot Hen. Cox, passed to Louisville. He says the Joe Williams will have her shaft fixed so as to get home in a few days; her loss on barges will not exceed $6,000. Towboat Mercer will complete the Williams' trip.

THE Fearless arrived at Johnsonville, Tenn., Thursday afternoon, with three barges containing 5,000 steel rails for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and the barges are being unloaded by convicts from the Nashville Penitentiary. The Fearless was to start back yesterday.

A QUINCY, ILL., special says that the Lizzie Bayless, a sternwheel steamboat which has been running on the lower Mississippi this winter, was burned near Alton. Oliver Greuell, captain, was burned to death, and Charles Gruell was badly hurt. No particulars of the disaster have been received.

THE Emma Graham, Capt. John Thornburg, is the regular packer for Cincinnati to-day leaving promptly as advertised. Capt. Thornburg, and the boat is well adapted in every way to the trade, she leaves here every Wednesday and Cincinnati every Saturday.

WHEN the City of Alton left New Orleans for St. Louis—the same day the Robert Mitchell left for Cincinnati—she had 70 cabin passengers, 40 deckers, and 650 tons freight, including 780 bbls sugar, 3 bbls currants, 200 bbls rice, 93 casks cocoanuts, 53 bbls oil, 66 sacks coffee, 20 half-bbls molasses and 25 tons of miscellaneous freight.

THE J. B. Williams is high and dry at Island 63, 100 feet from water with a broken shaft, broken pitman and broken cylinder head. The sunken boats and barges are a total loss; 11 boats and barges are aground and 6 remain afloat unhurt. Pilot Patterson says the Williams will be able to work her way back to Pittsburgh on one engine after she is afloat.

THE Davenport *Gazette* of the 9th says: There is a wide opening in the river between Gilbert and Moline, and the ice in rapids thence northward is being well broken. The river was falling at this point yesterday, evidencing a clear flow at some point southward. We are not ready for a break-up here yet—ice is too heavy, and there is too much danger of a gorge and a destructive overflow such as occured in March, '68.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*: Messrs. C. D. Woolford and G. G. Russell, who for the past few days have been in consultation with our boat-builders, contracted yesterday morning with Capt. O. P. Tharp, of the Cincinnati Marine Railway and Dry Dock Co., and the stockholders of the Marine Railway Co. to build the hulls, and C. T. Dumont the machinery. The new boats are designed for the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, and are to be of the following dimensions. Hull, 180 feet long; beam, 28 feet, and hold, 3½ feet. They will have two boilers 38 inches in diameter, 30 feet long, and five 6-inch cylinders of 4 feet stroke. The two boats are to be completed as soon as possible, and will be very light, and of about 400 tons capacity. They will only have a cabin for officers and crew. Messrs. Woolford and Russell also desire to purchase two or three steamers for the Yellowstone, and will look at the Laura L. Davis and Florence Lee.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—1 car clay, A. & J. Dunlap; 1 do, Graff Bro; 1 do fish, Carter Bros; 1 do to feed, H Schneebach; 1 do oats, J G Miller; 1 do h pipe, W Hutchinson; 1 do bolts, Pittsburgh Bridge; 1 do to Bingham, J W Taylor; 1 bbl varnish, Culmer Spr Co; 1 do oil, Brown & Co; 5 do cider, 6 bxs bottles, J C Buffum; 2 bdls wire, Kennedy, C & Co; 2 bdls paper, D M Jacobs; 5 bbls whisky, order; 15 do, P Byrne; 50 bxs s ware, Davis, C & Co; 47 sks oats, J McCallum; 27 bbls flour, Langenheim & Co; 1 do, Cup chickens, Rhen & Co; 2 bbls pickles, O Smith; 2 cks ware, L J Smith; 20 cases matches, A Kirkpatrick; 1 box office, Arbuckles & Co; 1 do, Graff Bro; 1 do, Hussey H & Co; 2 do, C C Co; 2 do, C C Aughenbach; 5 do cider, F & J Heinz; 8 do fish, H Pripress.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—3 bbls eggs, H Rea; 7 do, Graff Bros; 8 do 5 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 1 car flour, Houck, McC & Co; 15 bbls flour, J Forsenbaugh; 20 do, J Dennis; 1 car cooperage, R D Moore; 20 bgs potatoes, Friedley, R & Co; 1 car hay, J Rose; 16 hides, J Callery; 2 cases eggs, A Wilbert & Son; 1 do, Cooper, J Wilson; 4 pkgs butter 11 do eggs, Head, C & Co; 2 do, Peabody, H & Co; 5 skgs pickles, C S Whitehead; 1 do liquor, J O'Connor; 1 do tobacco, J L Dunseath; 30 bxs soap, Means, S & Co; 10 cases meat 25 do lard, R Owens; 5 bbls d beef, Harper & W; 10 bgs p barley, G Schreiber; 40 do, W Cooper; 25 do, J S Dilworth; 15 do, Johnson, R & Co; 15 do, Carter Bro; 25 do, Luebbe Bro; 10 do, Castle Bro; 10 do, Curry & M; 50 pkgs lard, Dilworth Bros; 300 do, W B Hays; 2 pkgs, Roberts & S; 3 do, T C Jenkins; 1 do hams, W B Hays; 1 do middlings, J McFee.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—13 cases Tobacco, M Heyl; 5 bbls oil, Mills, K & Co; 10 bbls whisky, Adler & R; 1 bdl harps, A Bradley; 13 bxs shoes 1 roll leather 1 pkg stools, J M Hartford; 8 bbls apples, A D Schaffer; 2 bbls eggs 2 pkgs butter, Steel, T & Co; 9 tubs do, Head & McE; 1 car h oil, Paine, Abbott & Company; 15 cases Tobacco, M Heyl; 5 bbls oil, Mills, K & Co; 15 bbls whisky, Adler & R; 1 bdl harps, A Bradley; 13 bxs shoes 1 roll leather 1 pkg stools, J M Hartford; 8 bbls apples, A D Schaffer; 2 bbls eggs 2 pkgs butter, Steel, T & Co; 9 tubs do, Head & McE; 1 car h oil, Paine, Abbott & Company; 684 Assistant Assessors.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

TUESDAY, February 20—4 P. M.,

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER, EXCHANGE.

JAS. M. KIRKER.....Master.
W. A. & L. L. MADDY.....Clerks.

Will leave as announced above, For Freight or Passage apply on board or to S. SHUMAN, N. J. C. NEEMES, Agent.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton

SATURDAY, 10th inst.—4 P.M.,

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF.....Master
KIRKER AND BUCHANAN.....Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest. For freight or passage apply on board, or to G. H. GHREIST, 113 Water street. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood street, S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER EMMA GRAHAM.

J. N. WILLIAMSON.....Master,
JOHN THORBURN.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood St., GEO. H. GREHEST, and S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agts. Freight will be received at Patterson's Wharf Boat on Tuesdays.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER GRANITE STATE.

W. H. KERR.....Commander.
S. H. KERR.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced. For freight or passage apply on board. Freights will be received on Thursday on Patterson's Wharfboat.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood street, or S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, G. H. GHREIST,

LEGAL.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Third floor, Municipal Hall, PITTSBURGH, February 7, 1877.

TRANSCRIPTS

Will be furnished on application, and appeals received on the following wards, from

February 1, to February 24, Inclusive.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th.

THOS. H. PHELPS, Chief Assessor.

JAMES J. LARKIN, DANIEL WENKE, Assistant Assessors.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1877, I was warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEO. F. WRITZEL, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and district of Penna., who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, in Pittsburgh, in said district, (Pa.,) before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1877. 910

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. COBAN and DAVID COBAN, Debtors, No. 2948 in Bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. To the Creditors of said Debtors.—Take notice that a meeting of the creditors of said WILLIAM C. COBAN and DAVID COBAN will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 Church avenue, in the City of Allegheny, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of Feb, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Debtors, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said bankrupts to attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

N. W. SHAFER, pi6 Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—In the matter of HERMAN HIRSH, who petitions for adjudication of bankruptcy and for the discharge of HERMAN HIRSH, partners as HIRSH & BROS. No. 2940, in Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said Herman Hirsh, Simon Hirsh and Marx Hirsh, debtors, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Herman Hirsh, Simon Hirsh and Marx Hirsh, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting it will attend at the above mentioned time and place, to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAMUEL HARPER, 677 Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, et al., partners as the CASCADE IRON COMPANY, No. 2938 in Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby give that a meeting of the creditors of said Debtors, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Debtors to vary the terms of a composition heretofore made, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due

HOME NEWS.

Falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, cooler, cloudy and rainy weather are the indications for to-day.

Obituary.

"He had chased his last fox;
He had snared his last rabbit,"

We have the painful duty to perform of recording the death at Economy, Beaver county, early in the present month, of Michael Killinger, in the 72nd year of his age, Mr. Killinger was a nephew of Frederick Rapp, the predecessor of R. L. Baker, so long and so distinguished a patriarch of the Economy Society. The visitors to the venerable society at any time during the last fifty years, were sure to get acquainted with and to become personally interested in Michael. He was for many years in charge of the Societies Woolen Factory. When that business was at last discontinued Michael developed a latent penchant for various pastimes, especially was he addicted to fishing and to the chase. Foxes and "coons" were many times the prey of his energy and skill. He possessed more than ordinary intelligence and was of very social disposition. To Mr. Geo. Shiras, the American Isaac Walton who has domiciled at Economy for several years, he became strongly attached, and Mr. Shiras, as much as any of his fellow members of the Society, mourns the loss of a much-endeared and well-tried friend. We have very pleasant memories of several summers spent at Economy in bygone years, and among those of that interesting community there is none whose loss we more regret than that of Michael Killinger.

The Eighth Wonder.

The Ancients had their seven great wonders, to which must be added one more, viz: The great shoe store of R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny city. How he manages to sell boots and shoes of a quality so durable and excellent, at such extremely low figures is a mystery to the uninitiated. Yet facts are stubborn things, and a single purchase will convince the incredulou that he cannot be beaten for cheapness.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The engagement of Mr. Boucicault, which commenced Monday evening at the Opera House, has proven so far unquestionably the most successful engagement of the season. The attraction is "The Shaughraun," of which Mr. Boucicault is the author. His presentation of the leading role "Con" is unexceptionable. It is a true picture of Irish life in Ireland, and while it retains all that was good in all former representations of the subject, it is free from that which was objectionable in consequence of being stereotyped into all Irish dramas produced. Mr. Gotthold is cast in the *role* of "Capt. Molyneux," which he renders in his usual excellent style, and Miss Stanley in the *role* of "Moya" is decidedly pleasing. Miss Rodgers who was billed to appear in the cast was prevented from putting in an appearance last evening on account of the refusal of the Manager of the Union Square theatre to release her from her engagement there as he agreed to do. The *role* assigned her, is however most acceptably filled by Miss Fletcher. The scenic and mimic features of the piece is the new and attractive scenery painted by Mr. Palmer. It is pronounced by all who have seen it to be the finest ever put on a Pittsburgh stage.

Library Hall.

The Troubadours are playing to a very large audience at Library Hall last evening. Thursday evening the Gounod Club will hold the boards, giving one of their grand entertainments, for which tickets are for sale at Hale's music store. Friday evening the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders give an entertainment for the benefit of the Reform Club, for which the box sheet is now open and tickets for sale at the box office. Next evening a temperance meeting will be held at the Hall, as will be seen by reference to our amusement column.

RETRENCHMENT.

A Proposed Reduction of Salaries of County Officials.

The County Controller and Commissioners are of the opinion that the salaries of our county officials, as now fixed by law, are too high, and yesterday forwarded a petition asking for the passage of a law reducing the same. After stating the salaries of the different officers the petition concludes as follows:

"Believing from experience and close observation that the salaries of county officers in Allegheny county, in most instances, are fixed too high, especially in view of the depressed state of business and the general decline in values, and out of proportion to what should be considered a fair remuneration. And as these salaries as now fixed by law have not yet gone into operation except in two instances (Coroner and Prothonotary) and they will not go into operation until after the commencement of the terms of new incumbents, therefore we petition you to introduce an act in the President Legislature and press its passage to have the salaries reduced to an amount alike fair to the office and the county, and for your information and guidance would respectfully submit the following schedule of salaries for the various county officers to take effect upon the commencement of the terms of new incumbents, viz.:

District Attorney	$4,000
Assistant District Attorney	1,200
Sheriff	6,000
Coroner	2,000

With an annual allowance in addition to his salary of $150 for traveling expenses, telegrams, &c.

Prothonotary	4,000
Clerk of Courts	3,000
Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court	3,000
Recorder of Deeds	3,000
County Controller	3,000
County Treasurer	4,000
County Engineer	2,000
County Commissioners, each	2,000
County Solicitor	500
County Jailer	2,000
County Detective	1,000

All of which, if adopted, we believe would result in a just saving to the county of $11,150 annually.

MEGRAW FOR MAYOR.

The Primary Election Yesterday in Allegheny—Thomas Megraw Nominated for Mayor—A Majority Over Both Opponents—Full Returns From Every District.

The Republican primary elections for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor, and of candidates for the various ward officers, took place in Allegheny yesterday afternoon. The election passed off very quietly. Only a light vote was polled in most of the districts. The contest between Messrs. Megraw and Woolsey for the Mayoralty nomination was pretty lively. As will be seen below, Mr. Cooke received a small vote. After the closing of the polls the returns were taken to the Mayor's office as soon as counted, where they were tabulated. The office was packed to overflowing by citizens eager to hear the result. The returns from the various wards and districts are as follows:

	Megraw	Woolsey	Cooke
First ward	133	139	28
Second ward, 1st D	39	48	2
Second ward, 2d D	131	47	8
Second ward, 3d D	97	54	7
Second ward, 4th D	48	33	4
Third ward, 1st D	59	80	5
Third ward, 2d D	67	62	2
Third ward, 3d D	65	63	6
Third ward, 4th D	46	42	0
Third ward, 5th D	89	29	1
Fourth ward, 1st D	71	19	2
Fourth ward, 2d D	115	28	2
Fourth ward, 3d D	165	25	4
Fourth ward, 4th D	284	46	2
Fifth ward	141	67	84
Sixth ward, 1st D	38	59	19
Sixth ward, 2d D	40	28	19
Sixth ward, 3d D	15	43	18
Seventh ward	99	118	6
Eighth ward, 1st D	81	11	0
Eighth ward, 2d D	35	1	0
Ninth ward	20	79	11
Tenth ward	16	12	3
Tenth ward, 2d D	32	8	2
Eleventh ward	12	154	3
Twelfth ward	45	50	1
Thirteenth ward	30	102	1
Total	2,009	1,447	240

Megraw's majority over both candidates is 322, and his majority over Woolsey is 562. The City Republican Executive Committee will meet in the Common Council chamber this evening when the judges of elections will present the official returns.

Try the extra quality Boston Crackers baked by S. S. Marvin & Co.

Wall Paper—New Styles.

The tidy housewife will soon make preparations for remounting the walls of the parlor, dining-room and chamber with bright, fresh and cheerful wall paper. Already have the dealers in this article secured their stock, looking to a busy season, and none have a larger or more varied assortment than Messrs. G. W. Pusey & Co., 65 Ohio street, Allegheny city. They have enlarged their rooms and stored them with the latest styles of all the leading paper of the season, as their specimen screens, gay, bright and varied, fully attest. They offer inducements in price and variety of papers, window shades and oil cloths, especially profitable to the purchaser of these goods. None can fail to be suited in quality, style or price. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and be sure that no finer selection, or prices more reasonable, are to be found in either city.

THE POLITICAL BATTLE.

Miles S. Humphrey's Nomination for Mayor.

A Twelve Hours Contest at the Academy of Music—Brisk and Exciting Scenes at Lafayette Hall—The Kilgore Delegates Bolt and Nominate their Favorite—Their Meeting Last Night with the Denniston Men—An Address to the People—Controller Snodgrass Renominated.

Yesterday was one of the most exciting days ever known in the political history of this city. The cauldron bubbled ceaselessly from early morning until late at night. Three conventions were held, but only two of them were successful in effecting nominations. In Convention No. 1, the Mayor's the contest between the opposing candidates was marked by determination, but at no time was any bitter factional feeling displayed. The good humor was general on all sides. At half-past ten o'clock last night, after a session of nearly twelve hours, and after twenty-two ballots had been taken, Miles S. Humphreys was nominated for Mayor by acclamation. In convention No. 2 Controller Snodgrass was unanimously re-nominated. Convention No. 3, the Treasurer's, was so rent by two opposing factions that it was impossible to arrive at a decision, and therefore the convention adjourned until to-day, when it is to be hoped that some amicable and satisfactory agreement may be reached. A full report of all the conventions will be found below.

Convention No. 1—The Mayoralty.

In point of tenacity with which delegates clung to the candidates whom they had been chosen to support the Mayor's Convention proved to be nearly the equal of the famous Shrievalty Convention of two years ago, when Sheriff Fife had such a long contest before he was nominated. The Convention met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning in the Academy of Music, but long before that hour the doors were besieged by anxious delegates, spectators, and friends of the respective candidates. The assemblage was called to order by Mr. John S. Lambie, who requested all the delegates to take seats within the orchestra. Messrs. James K. Case and Benjamin Darlington were chosen temporary Secretaries for Brush and Wainwright, and Messrs. John Spratt and Squire Barker for Humphreys and Butler. Credentials were called for and submitted and it was found that there were contesting delegates from the following districts: Second district, Fourth ward; First district, Thirty-second ward; Third district, Fourteenth ward; Third district, Fifth ward; First district, Seventeenth ward; Eighteenth ward; First district, Twenty-first ward; Third district, Twenty-sixth ward; Second district, Twenty-ninth ward; First district, Thirty-sixth ward.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

For permanent Chairman Gen. A. L. Pearson, representing Wainwright and Brush, and John S. Lambie, a Humphrey delegate, were nominated. A viva voce vote was taken, and Pearson receiving fifty-five votes, against forty-five for Lambie, the former was declared elected. There was quite a sensation created in the theatre on the part of a large number of delegates when Louis Aurin, of the Thirty-fourth ward, voted for Pearson, and the bitterness against him was kept up and exhibited at every opportunity during the progress of the balloting whenever Mr. Aurin voted for Wainwright. At no time, however, did the convention get beyond the control of the Chairman, and there was no boisterousness or disposition to be unruly or overbearing manifested. Of course a political gathering and a certain degree of noise are inseparable, but this convention was not overwhelmed by the latter, and therefore the voting went on in a peaceable and orderly manner. When General Pearson took the chair he announced that he intended to perform his duty in a fair and impartial manner, and was not to be "bulldozed" into favoritism, all of which was eminently satisfactory. On motion of Mr. Littell, the temporary Secretaries were made permanent. James McMeal, Mark Donley, Wm. Walton, Jas. McKay and R. B. Lytle were appointed. A Committee on Contested Seats, Mr. Case moved that two more men, one for Butler and the other for Humphreys, be added to the committee. The motion was put to the convention, and out of the tornado of ayes and noes that came up from the orchestra the chairman decided that the motion was borne on the whirlwind of noes to the realms of the lost.

Nominations were called for, and Mr. James Littell nominated Jared M. Brush, Mr. Lambie nominated Miles S. Humphreys, Mr. Thos. H. Wightman nominated S. J. Wainwright, and Mr. H. Lee Mason nominated Joseph A. Butler for Mayor.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The convention was now ready for business, and the Chair called the first ballot. During its progress a delegate moved three cheers for Kilgore, on the ground that he had been nominated by the Treasurer's convention. This was a trick in favor of Humphreys, but it did not win, neither did a subsequent one in favor of the opposition, which was crushed before it reached maturity. It was the intention for a messenger to appear before the Convention and announce that Brown had been nominated for Treasurer. Upon the announcement of the result of the first ballot—all the ballots will be found below—a member moved to adjourn. This motion was renewed at the conclusion of nearly every ballot, but each time it was lost, until about four o'clock, when it was carried. Before the second ballot Dr. Evans moved that the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes be dropped, but this was contrary to the spirit of the convention, which was disposed to give all the candidates a fair show, and the motion, therefore, was lost. After the third ballot the Committee on Contested Seats returned and reported that the following parties had been duly elected as delegates to the Mayor's Convention: Thomas Wightman, First district, Seventeenth ward; John Harvey, Fifth district, Fifth ward; Lewis Marsh, Third district, Twenty-sixth ward; Daniel Diehl, Second district, Twenty-ninth ward; E. C. Negley, Second district, Nineteenth ward; James Leech, First district, Sixteenth ward; Isaac Tann, Eighteenth ward. The contestant from the first district of the Fifteenth ward withdrew.

NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

Mr. Lar bie was not pleased with the report. He stated that in the second district of the Nineteenth ward there was a tie vote, and wanted to know how the committee had decided it. He moved that the report be referred back to the committee, but his effort failed by a vote of 47 to 40. The grounds of objection to the report, as stated by the Humphreys men, were that in a number of districts the contestants were not called before the committee, and because the committee was constituted wholly of Brush and Wainwright men. Mr. Lambie was also unsuccessful in an attempt to have both delegates from the second precinct of the Twenty-ninth ward admitted. After the dispute over the contested seats had subsided, the balloting proceeded, and Humphreys gained one vote on each of the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth ballots, and every time the adherents of that candidate broke into roars of enthusiam over his improving prospects. Motions to adjourn, ostensibly to get something to eat, but really for delay to facilitate combinations, were made at every opportunity, but they invariably failed, until the ayes and noes were taken on a motion by Mr. Littell to adjourn for one hour. It was carried by a vote of 52 for to 40 against, and the Chairman therefore declared the convention adjourned until ten minutes past five o'clock.

WOULDN'T LEAVE THE HALL.

The Humphrey delegates refused to leave the hall, however, and remained until the reassembling of the body. Several baskets of sandwiches were purchased and distributed among them, and a liberal refreshment also strengthens deliberation the delegates were as a consequence more disposed to renew the contest with increased vigor. Altogether it may be considered that it was pretty good policy to feed the delegates. Five minutes after the appointed time Chairman Pearson rapped the convention to order, but just before he did so it was noticeable that he, together with Mr. Brush and Mr. Wainwright, held a brief conference within the concealment of one of the stage wings. The roll was then called and when the name of C. A. Kehew, of the fourth district of the Twelfth ward was called, that gentleman expressed a desire to substitute George Wilson in his stead, as he had to attend a meeting of the Board of Education. The convention agreed, but Mr. McClosky was strong in his disapprobation of the proceeding, claiming that the substitute should come from the same ward as the delegate. His objection availed nothing, however. When the roll had been called the taking of the tenth ballot was proceeded with. After the names had all been called, but before the announcement of the result, Messrs. McCloskey and H. Whitehouse, from the Fourteenth ward, and A. Lawton, of the Thirteenth ward, changed their votes from Butler to Humphreys. These changes were received with many boisterous demonstrations of enthusiasm. Then Lee Mason, Mr. McClain, Archy Wallace and Mr. Fleming, from the four districts of the Seventh ward, changed their votes from Butler to Brush, thereby more than counterbalancing the changes in favor of Humphreys. Pending the eleventh ballot, Mr. R. L. Hamilton was substituted for W. B. Hunter, from the First ward, and another conference between the adherents of Brush and Wainwright was held on the stage. The tenor of the propositions made, if any were made, or the manner in which they were received could not of course be learned.

BUTLER'S DELEGATES GONE.

On the eleventh ballot Butler got no votes, all his delegates distributing themselves among the other candidates, Humphreys getting four of them. The twelfth ballot was the same as the preceding one. After the announcement of the thirteenth ballot, Mr. Littell, who was an adherent of Brush's, moved that no further substitutions be allowed. This was seconded by Mr. Lambie, but after a speech from an objector to the motion, Mr. Lambie withdrew his second, but it was at once renewed by somebody else, and the motion being put was lost by a doubtful vote. It was subsequently understood, however, between Messrs. Littell and Lambie, the leaders of the Brush and Humphrey factions, that no more substitutions would be allowed. Just before the fourteenth ballot Twas whispered about on the stage that Butler was going to withdraw. The report proved correct, for in a few moments Mr. Butler faced the audience and asked permission to withdraw his name, to which nobody objected. He said that he understood it had been charged against him that he had been working for several weeks past in the interest of a certain candidate, whom he did not name. He pronounced the report untrue, and intimated that the man who had started it was disposed to be unveracious. Mr. Butler further said that he would support whoever might be the nominee of the convention. This declaration was received with loud cheers, and on the nineteenth ballot Mark Donley moved to adjourn until ten o'clock Wednesday morning. The Chairman, knowing that any other than a yea and nay vote would be unsatisfactory, carried the roll to be called. It was manifest before it was half done that the convention was opposed to an adjournment, and Mr. Donley withdrew his motion.

WAINWRIGHT WITHDRAWS.

The result of the twenty-second ballot was announced, showing no change, and then, after a few moments' delay, Chairman Pearson stepped forward and read the following:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1877.

To the Chairman of Republican Convention No. 1:

SIR—Believing my withdrawal will tend to harmonize the deliberations of your convention, I beg leave to decline being a candidate any longer for the nomination for Mayor. In a community so strongly Republican as ours individual aspirations should yield to considerations of party fealty and to the necessity of securing the triumph of that organization which reflects the political sentiments of its citizens. Thanking all my friends for their enthusiastic support, and assuring you of my intention to cordially support the nominee of your convention, I am,

Very respectfully,

S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

The building was almost split in twain by the shouts that greeted the letter, and it was several minutes before order could be secured so as to proceed with the next ballot. The calling of the roll was finally commenced and as each Wainwright delegate gave his vote for Brush or Humphreys he was generously applauded. It was quite evident though that most of them were going for Humphreys, and when Chairman Pearson voted for that gentleman the convension again let itself loose in the most approved style of revelry. When the Secretaries had gotten as far as the Seventeenth ward Mr. James Littell, the leader on the floor of Mr. Brush's delegates, interrupted the proceedings and moved that Mr. Humphreys be nominated by acclamation. It was carried by a hurricane of assenting ayes. There was not one dissenting vote.

MR. HUMPHREYS' SPEECH.

Of course the nominee had to make a speech, which he did very neatly and effectively. He said that he had conducted his primary canvass in a manly and honest way, and had made use of no means to secure the nomination of which he was ashamed. He referred with pride to the fact that the men with whom he had mingled all his life came out in force on Saturday last and made themselves felt in advocacy of him. (Applause.) He pledged himself in case the people of the city ratify his nomination by electing him, to perform to the best of his ability the duties that would devolve upon him as Mayor, and to administer the office without respect to any class or condition of people. He said he had no words with which to express his thanks for the great honor that had been conferred upon him, but hoped that his course as Mayor, if he should be elected, would manifest his appreciation of it.

ENDORSING KILGORE.

When Mr. Humphreys had finished, Mr. E C. Negley got the attention of the convention as best he could, there being a great deal of disorder then, and moved that the nomination of Col. Samuel Kilgore for City Treasurer be endorsed. He put the question and there were a good many affirmative votes, with a few negative votes so far as the writer could hear.

Regarding this matter Chairman Pearson said that he could not give the vote as it was, but seemed to him to interference with the affairs of another convention. The delegates present had been elected for the purpose of nominating a Mayor. After they had disposed of that matter, with all others pertinent to it, and after the Mayor's Convention had adjourned, the delegates and all others present could organize a meeting if they saw proper, and take such action as they deemed best or suitable. He said he was prompted to make these remarks for the benefit of the party, and also for the good of Colonel Kilgore, whom he included among his warmest friends.

As no effort was made after this speech to take such action as it indicated, it may be presumed that Colonel Kilgore's friends were satisfied with the expression of sentiment elicited by Col. Negley's motion.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Lambie presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, and then the convention adjourned, the hour being 10:45 P. M.:

Resolved, That in Miles S. Humphreys, the Republicans of Pittsburgh have a candidate for Chief Executive of our great city, in every way worthy of their warm support; a man of intelligence and ability he will faithfully enforce the laws; of unbending honesty, he will protect the interests of the people; a workingman, he will sympathize with those who daily toil and enriches our city and makes her people prosperous.

Resolved, That we pledge him our undivided and hearty support at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we pledge all our candidates for city offices to use their utmost endeavors to relieve the people of oppressive taxation, and to so conduct the public business as will give satisfaction to all citizens, and do credit to themselves.

Resolved, That we demand of our present Councils thorough retrenchment and reform, and the utmost reduction of appropriations consistent with the safe conduct of city affairs; and in the choice of Select Councilmen for the coming year we ask Republicans of the various wards to place before the people men in whom the utmost public confidence may be placed.

Resolved, That the Chairmen of the three conventions this day assembled be requested to immediately appoint members of the City Committee, and that such Committee be called to meet and prepare for the ensuing election at the earliest possible day.

THE BALLOTS.

Following is a table showing the result of each ballot:

BALLOTS.	HUMPHREYS.	BRUSH.	WAINWRIGHT.	BUTLER.
First	36	29	21	9
Second	36	19	21	8
Third	36	19	20	8
Fourth	37	26	27	9
Fifth	38	27	27	6
Sixth	39	27	27	4
Seventh	39	26	27	5
Eighth	40	28	27	3
Ninth	41	29	28	1
Tenth	41	28	28	1
Eleventh	42	29	28	0
Twelfth	42	30	28	0
Thirteenth	41	29	28	2
Fourteenth	42	30	28	0
Fifteenth	41	30	29	0
Sixteenth	42	28	29	0
Seventeenth	42	30	28	0
Eighteenth	41	30	27	0
Nineteenth	41	30	27	0
Twentieth	42	30	28	0
Twenty-first	42	30	28	0
Twenty-second	42	30	28	0

Convention No. 2—The Controllership

The convention to nominate a candidate for Controller was called to order at eleven o'clock by Mr. George B. Chalmers in the Select Council chamber, Municipal Hall. Mr. Chalmers was made permanent Chairman, and Messrs. Geo. Wilson, James E. Rodgers and C. Trautman permanent Secretaries. On motion of John A. Fox, R. M. Snodgrass, the present incumbent, was renominated for Controller by acclamation. The nominee was then summoned and a speech demanded from him. He said he fully appreciated the honor conferred upon him, and stated that if his nomination should be ratified at the polls he would endeavor to fill the office honorably and honestly. A series of resolutions was presented by Mr. John Rebman, suggesting methods of retrenchment and reform in the municipal government, were adopted. They declare that the true way is not by simply cutting down the salaries of the Mayor, Treasurer and Controller, nor electing "peoples'" candidates, but by the adoption of a constitutional amendment, by which a further increase of municipal debt would be prevented; the funding of the city debt at a lower rate of interest and a general cutting down of salaries. The resolutions declare that the Republican party is not responsible for the burden of taxation caused by the Penn avenue act; that its passage was in response to an irresistible clamor for improvements. The necessity of good nominations for Councils is urged, and the resolutions pledge the Convention to retrenchment, a lightening of taxation and a decrease of the city debt. Councils are urged to exercise economy in every department, and the Municipal Commission is called upon to report to the Legislature a constitutional amendment prohibiting an increase of municipal indebtedness.

After the adoption of the resolutions the convention adjourned.

Convention No. 3—The Treasurership

The hour for the assembling of Convention No. 3, to nominate a candidate for City Treasurer, in Lafayette Hall, on Wood street, was fixed at 11 o'clock. By ten o'clock the sidewalk in front of the hall was jammed by delegates, candidates, and friends of the different contestants. A cordon of police stood about the door to preserve order and see that none but those entitled to enter should do so. By half-past ten o'clock the galleries were filled, and a majority of the delegates were inside. Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow, who was appointed to call the Convention to order, sat upon the platform, and at half-past 11 o'clock Mr. *Pitcairn* called the hall. Numerous others took up the cry, but Mr. Bigelow, insisting that all the delegates were not in, refused to call the Convention to order. Mr. Pitcairn then took the chair. Mr. Joseph S. Haymaker be elected chairman. The motion was carried amid considerable disorder, and declared by Mr. Pitcairn to be carried. Haymaker failing to put in an appearance, some one else nominated Mr. David Kirk for chairman. The vote was called upon the motion, and taken amid the greatest confusion. It being decided that he was elected, Mr. Kirk stepped to the platform, and proceeded to call the Convention to order. The action increased the confusion, and for a time, until it reached a perfect pandemonium. Delegates yelled to him to "get off the stage," while equally vociferous and determined persons insisted that he shouldn't do it. Again Mr. Kirk attempted to call order, and again was unsuccessful. Mr. Bigelow waved him back, and said he would take charge. The partisans of both persons kept up the confusion until at length it was decided to appoint a committee to go to the Convention that locked but delegates were admitted. Messrs. Brown, Pitcairn, and Thomas Moore were appointed by Mr. Bigelow. This for a few moments, quieted the assemblage, but the trouble soon broke out afresh. Mr. Bigelow pleaded with his hands, but he wanted matters arranged so that whoever the nominees might be the united support of the party could be assured.

Mr. Gourley thought it was impossible to bridge over the difficulties, and moved that the nominations be proceeded with. After some further parley Mr. B. F. Kennedy nominated Col. Kilgore, and Major Bailey nominated Mr. Brown. Another delegate nominated Major Denniston and the nominations closed. Messrs. B. F. Kennedy and Wm. Clarke were then chosen additional secretaries.

The vote of the roll resulted in Kilgore, 54; Denniston, 2; Brown, 1. The nomination of Colonel Kilgore was then made unanimous, for which the Colonel returned thanks.

A committee of five, with Mr. H. I. Gourley as chairman, was appointed to meet at Alderman Milliken's office in the evening to prepare an address to the public, giving the reasons that led to the nomination of Colonel Kilgore. The convention then adjourned.

At Squire Milliken's.

The committee appointed at the Kilgore convention met in Alderman Milliken's office last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, there being present in addition to the committee Colonel Kilgore, Major Denniston, and several of Denniston's delegates. After deliberation, the following was adopted by the committee:

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The undersigned committee, appointed by the Republican Treasurer's Convention, February 13, 1877, to prepare an address to the voting citizens of Pittsburgh, beg leave to submit the following:

The convention assembled at Lafayette Hall promptly at 11 o'clock A. M., and after a delay of more than half an hour, during the absence of Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., to call the convention to order, a motion was made to elect Mr. David Kirk temporary chairman. The motion prevailed and Mr. Kirk proceeded to open the convention, when Mr. Bigelow at once agreed to discharge the duty for which he was appointed by the City Executive Committee and call the convention to order. After the appointment of temporary secretaries and the presentation of the credentials of delegates, nominations were made for chairman and a motion made to proceed to an election for permanent organization. Previous, however, to the roll call a motion was made by one of Mr. Kilgore's delegates that in all cases of contested seats neither parties to the contest be allowed to vote on permanent organization. This motion Mr. Bigelow declined to entertain. A motion was then made by another of Mr. Kilgore's delegates that in all cases of contested seats, both parties to the contest be permitted to vote for permanent Chairman. Mr. Bigelow was urged to refer this motion to the Convention for decision, but he persistently declined, stating at the same time that he himself would decide, as each contested case presented itself in the course of the roll calls, what delegate was, in his opinion, entitled to vote.

To this position the friends of Messrs. Kilgore and Denniston earnestly objected, for the reasons: First, that it was contrary to the custom of all conventions in the past; and, second, that he (Mr. Bigelow) was in the Convention in the interests of Mr. Brown, and would, as a consequence, have no conscientious scruples in deciding all contested cases in favor of that gentleman's delegate.

The friends of Messrs. Kilgore and Denniston made repeated efforts to arrive at a harmonious conclusion in this matter, and made various propositions, all of which Mr. Bigelow declined, with the statement that he was determined to reserve the right to decide who should vote on permanent organization. Discovering that it was the fixed determination of Mr. Bigelow, by whatever means were necessary, to organize the Convention in the interests of Mr. Brown, and finding it utterly impossible—from the unfair advantages which he and the delegates of Mr. Brown were resolved on taking—to organize the Convention in a spirit of fairness to all, the motion was renewed and carried to make Mr. Kirk chairman. This gentleman proceeded to take his place on the stage, when the Brown delegation became boisterous. Some of them using chairs or whatever they could get hold of to prevent his reaching the platform. An indescribable scene of confusion followed in the midst of, or immediately after which Mr. Bigelow left the hall. Finding that the friends of Brown were resolved on controlling the convention or preventing the transaction of business, a motion was made to adjourn to the rooms of the City Executive Committee at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. On assembling at this room Mr. David Kirk was elected chairman, after which the roll was called, and fifty-seven delegates found present. A motion was made to go into a nomination of Treasurer, when the following persons were named as candidates, viz: Messrs. Kilgore, Denniston, Brown and Mitchell. The roll was called and a vote taken, which resulted in fifty-four votes for Mr. Kilgore, after which his nomination was made unanimous.

It will be observed that of the one hundred delegates in the city fifty seven were in the convention when Mr. Kilgore received the nomination. In addition to the proceedings of Mr. Brown's friends in the convention, their whole course previous to the convention was such as to satisfy any fair minded man that they were bent on forcing Mr. Brown's nomination upon the people at all hazards. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, which fixed the time of the convention, a series of resolutions was offered, allowing each candidate for Mayor and Treasurer to place in each ward a friend in order to obtain a pure vote and a fair and impartial count at the primary elections throughout the city. These resolutions were promptly tabled by a committee which was *packed* in the interests of Brown, for the simple reason that it was the purpose of the city to manipulate the Election Board, and by this means secure the nomination of their man.

Where it was impossible to control the Boards otherwise, there was no hesitation people on them in use of money to accomplish their purpose. Positive evidence can be furnished that in the Eighteenth ward two of the members of the Election Board were given twenty-five dollars each to procure their bolts to a man in the interests of Brown. This gentleman had received but a few votes, and on discovering the measures that were resorted to to secure the credentials, absolutely refused to retain them, and transferred them to Mr. Kirk, who went into the convention and cast his vote for Major Denniston, whose delegate had secured the majority of the votes at the primary election. In the Fifth ward of this city a member of the election board, after the credentials of a delegate not in the interests of Brown, had been made out, put them in his own hand and went before the Convention as a delegate for Brown. Numerous other instances might be enumerated of corruption and fraud, but the above are sufficient to illustrate the unscrupulous measures resorted to by the city ring to force upon the people a candidate whom they were unconscious could not be effected by honorable means. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we beg leave to say that in the nomination of Colonel Samuel Kilgore the Republicans in convention assembled have placed before you a man whose record is unsullied and pure. In every sphere in which he has labored he has shown himself an honest man. Out of the mighty conflict for the preservation of our country he came with wounds upon his body, but no stain on his honor. As County Treasurer he was always found accommodating, courteous and capable. The city ring has opposed him because they could not use him. He is in favor of economy and reform, and his character and integrity are unimpeachable. We ask you to give him an undivided, hearty support. Call the citizens of your various wards together and unite on a thorough plan for effective work. You have now a glorious opportunity to overthrow a *ring* which has for years been controling the politics of your city. Earnest action is all that is necessary to insure success.

H. I. GOURLEY,
WM. C. BROWN,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
DAVIES,
JAMES MCEWEN,
R. M. LEONARD,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Committee.

The Conference Committee, and Other Matters.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Conference Committee on the Treasury matter met in the private office of the City Treasurer, in City Hall. The committee consisted of the following persons: On the part of Mr. Brown, Messrs. Chris. Magee, McAdams, and Means; for Denniston, Capt. W. F. Aull, James Fahnestock and Charles F. Neall; for Mitchell, D. R. Baldwin, Jacob Stine, and Wm. Larned. The committee was in session until after six o'clock, their deliberations being in private. The result of their session was the calling of a meeting of delegates at the Lincoln club rooms at eight o'clock, to further consider the matter.

The delegates met at the hour named, there being present all of Brown's, all of Mitchell's and a portion of Denniston's. No persons but delegates were admitted, and the session lasted for over an hour. It was decided to ignore the nomination of Col. Kilgore, and meet in Select Council Chamber, City Hall, at 11 o'clock to-day, to nominate a candidate for Treasurer.

It is understood that the Conference Committee, during a large portion of the time they were in session, favored the selection of some one for Treasurer who has not yet been a candidate, the idea being to get some person of unimpeachable reputation who will be acceptable to all. It is further said that the name of R. B. Carnahan was discussed in that connection, and that he will likely be nominated to-day.

The Kilgore delegates having made a nomination will have nothing to do with the convention to-day. Major Denniston yesterday afternoon drew up a paper pledging his delegates to support Col. Kilgore, and up to ten o'clock last night the Major had secured the signatures of most of his delegates to the paper.

It is claimed that there will be present to-day at the convention fifty-one properly accredited delegates. As Colonel Kilgore received fifty-four votes, and none of his delegates will be present, this looks strange; but it must be remembered that there is an unusually large number of contested seats, which may be decided differently in to-day's convention to what they were in the Kilgore convention yesterday.

Mr. Bigelow has issued the following:

THE TREASURER'S CONVENTION.

Lafayette Hall being engaged for other purposes, Convention No. 3, to nominate a candidate for City Treasurer, will meet at Select Council Chamber, City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
Temporary Chairman.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

(From the American Manufacturer.)

THE Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company have a good supply of orders.

IT is said the orders for glassware are coming in pretty lively recently.

THE Keystone glass works ceased operation on Saturday, throwing about 150 hands out of employment. The products are chimneys and other lamp goods.

NEARLY all the mills of Pittsburgh that were silenced by the panic of '73 have been started again. A thrill to feel the reviving touch is the Ormsby iron works, which have been leased by Messrs. Anderson & Passavant, and are being put in order by them for rolling the steel for the wire for the Great River bridge at New York.

WE stated last week that a contract for seven miles of 4 inch oil pipe had been given out to the different lapweld tube manufactures throughout the country, and that the pipe was intended to transmit oil from the Bergen Point refineries to the cars. We were incorrect in one respect. The pipe is intended to conduct oil from the cars to the refineries.

"Train up a Child in the way he should go," etc., says the Good Book. But how can you train him up that way without keeping him clean? Use H. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, then, and when he is old he will not depart from its use. The soap is made of the best materials, and absolutely the King of toilet soap. Its scent is delicious, but not artificial, for no foreign odor is needed to disguise impurity and poison.

Help for the Weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, notwithstanding its unsurpassed location and elegance of appointment, to meet the views of the travelling public, has reduced its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

THE PLEDGE SIGNERS.

Reports From the Temperance Work—Mr Murphy Leaves Next Week—Matters in and About the City.

Notwithstanding the excitement in political circles last night, there was a large audience present at the Murphy meeting in the Fifth avenue church last night. Mr. Murphy opened the meeting, and stated during the course of his remarks that he had nothing to do with the affair at Library Hall to-night. He has not yet given any ten cent lectures, and didn't propose to. If a man wants a dollar he is willing to give it to him, but he wants no person to make money off his name by imposing upon the public in that manner. After singing by the congregation Mr. Murphy announced that he would leave for Sterling, Illinois, next week, taking with him David Hall. Mr. C. L. McDonald, of Franklin, and Rev. Mr. Phipps made short addresses. Mr. Robert McGonigle related several instances that came under his observation, of the wrecks caused by strong drink.

Mr. Murphy said he hoped the Mayor would receive a salary. He had been astonished to find that he does not. He believed it much better to pay him a yearly salary of $10,000 than have him depending upon a "bummer's court" for support. The Mayor, the speaker felt satisfied, was a whole-souled, noble-hearted man; he had found that out.

Short speeches were made by several other persons. Mr. Murphy left before the close of the meeting to attend the one held at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, where there was also a large crowd present. In this church addresses were made by a number of excellent speakers.

Outside the City.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The first of a series of Union Murphy temperance meetings was held on Monday evening in the Presbyterian church, Rochestertown, Beaver county, Rev. D. L. Dickey, pastor. The pastor made some remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which Mr. Robert Dalzell took charge of the meeting and made a lengthy address.

William Jackson, Esq., then was always glad to say something in this grand